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SOCIALIST FLASHES

LIGHTS THROWN ON SCREEN FOR LABOR'S ENLIGHTENMENT.

Hungarian's Lament of Emigration—"Foreigners" Sticking Their Hands in "American" Labor's Pocket—Gompers' Kowtow to Kirby, Union Hater.

Joseph Szterenyi, late Under-Secretary of State for Commerce in Hungary, is quoted in the Consular Trade Reports for July 28, as stating that the emigration from Hungary—an average of 110,187 from 1901 to 1905—was a blot on the nation. Surely emigration to a perceptible extent is a blot on national conditions that drive so many people away, hence Mr. Szterenyi, as a member of the Hungarian ruling class, can hardly be supposed to be frank enough to confess being one of the blots. What then does the worthy mean? He means nothing in particular. What he did was to blurt out the fact that his class hates this exodus of its wage slaves. The more of them go away, the fewer are left to pluck, and the better able are the remaining ones to turn "supply and demand" to profit for themselves—all of which is a blot i. e., a fly in a ruling class's ointment.

It is not often that the facts of foreign potentates' annexing portions of American territory are announced with the fullness and candor of the below despatch from Cullman, Ala.:

"Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has recently invested about $750,000 in coal lands in this section of Alabama. As a result there has been organized the Cullman Coal and Coke Company with a capital of $2,000,000. The Queen owns nearly half of the stock of the company and the remainder is held by Holland capitalists.

"This company will mine the coal, the bulk of which will be shipped to Holland from Mobile."

With the retirement of the Maine Senator Frye from the Federal upper house there retires a conspicuous Yankee wooden nutmeg individuality from the national stage of politics. Other politicians have "cheek," many others have "brass," few if any are devotees of the Truth, most of them are "on the make." Senator Frye, however, joins all these qualities, and to them he joins the insinuating smile that disarms the victim of the wooden nutmeg peddler. It was Senator Frye, who, as the leading advocate of a ship subsidy declared that "American sailors enjoyed a fare equal to the Delmonico menu."

The Ohio Republican convention must have consisted largely of lawyers. A plank in its platform demands "the enactment of new laws." The present thicket of legislation does not offer a sufficient tanglefoot for the trade of the lawyer, he wants more, and more, and still more. The denser the wilderness of legislation all the more luxuriant is the lawyer's paradise.

Senator Cummins's paper, in announcing the probable formation of a new party, gives a long list of names which the paper considers should and will "come together." Roosevelt's name appears beside Bryan's, LaFollette's beside Sulzer's, Pinchot's beside Tom Johnson's. One misses the name of Debs. Why such discrimination? Or is it simply an oversight?

Advance proofs of Mr. Gompers's editorials in the "American Federationist" for August contain a paragraph in which Mr. Gompers "rubs it into" John Kirby, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, for being arrested on the charge of violating the Child Labor Law, thus "exploiting young and innocent children." Between the lines can be easily read the admonition to Mr. Kirby—"Now, Messrs. Kirby, let us Civic Federationly Unionize your shops, and then you can go ahead, and do as you please, and, so far from exposing, we shall shield you against exposure by the wicked Socialists." If the Kirbys know what is good for them they will heed the admonition. They have nothing to fear from a Civic Federationized A. F. of L., the "contracts" of which on the subject of apprentices doom to scabbery the very children of the contracting fathers.

The world is interested to learn with what theory Cardinal Gibbons explains the recent disaster caused by a hurricane in Italy. The learned Cardinal, at the time of the recent inundation of Paris by the rise of the Seine, explained the phenomenon with the theory that God meant to show His displeasure at the conduct of the French Government in the matter of the secularization of the religious orders. Are the ravages in Italy a punishment for the increasing revolt of the Italians against the Papal political conduct? If so, how come so many upholders of that very Papal political policy to suffer? In such recondite matters nothing short of the profound meteorologic learning of the Cardinal can give information.

Clear upon the ear is the note that goes up from the Mystic, Ia., miners' Union—"We are only paying for the right to scab!" And to the clearness of the note there is added a pregnant ring in the information that both the Socialist party members of the delegation of the Mystic Union to the Des Moines camp helped along the frame-up of the scabbing contract, and did so contrary to their Union's express instructions. Finally the immediate dumping from office of all the S. P. officials by the Mystic Union puts the final staccato to the tune—a tune that will ere long be heard from one end of the country to the other.

Query—How much money did it cost the Standard Oil to organize the 2 minutes and 37 seconds of wild applause in favor of ex-Senator Joseph Foraker which was the real feature of the Ohio State convention in Columbus?

Abreast of the Mystic Ia., occurrence of Socialist party members of the miners' Union being dumped for betraying the men to the operators, the Tucson, Ariz., Typographical Union pulls its head out of the noose thrown around it by the Socialist party of that State to set up a bogus Labor Party, and declares the said Labor Party scheme an "underhanded" affair. The S. P. will have to stick to the bankers, keep on raising the interest on city bonds in the bankers' behalf as it did in Milwaukee, and give up the hope of coddling the workers.

When, in days gone by, final sentence of death was pronounced, a stick was broken over the guilty head. The plank of the Ohio Republican platform, pronouncing accidents to workmen "inevitable incidents to industrial operations" breaks over the innocent head of the proletariat the fateful stick of olden times. So pious a set as Top-Capitalists, whether of the Republican or the Democratic variety, can surely not be presumed to attempt the impious act of attempting to fight the "inevitable."

There is, throughout the country, just now a fresh outburst of admiration and praise in the capitalist press for the Milwaukee "Socialist" administration in general, and the so-called Socialist party in particular. Why not? Did not the Milwaukee "Socialist" administration turn down at least one Union application to buy the city bonds at the then rates, and did not that administration sell the bonds to bankers at a ½ per cent. increased rate? And did not the Socialist party by silence applaud. The capitalist press is sane and sound.

As a sign of the times, worth clipping and preserving, is the statement made by Fisher, the Mayor of Middletown, Conn., besides a professor at Wesleyan University, who, being asked to accept the nomination for Governor, declined saying: "I have not money enough to stand for the office." As in business, so in bourgeois politics, competition is limited to the wealthy, and, like matrimony, has become a matter-o'-money.

"Revolt in Cuba"—read "The Sugar Trust is at work to secure the annexation of the Island."

John F. O'Rourke of the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, seems to have entered into competition with the torrid temperature to cause some people to sweat profusely. The gentleman proposes to raise the Maine whole in the harbor of Havana. Has O'Rourke no compassion in his entrails? What does he mean by promising to "bring up the truth along with the ship"? Knows he not that this sort of Banquo truth will set the teeth chattering and cold perspiration to inundate many a high-up political anatomy?

FALSE WEIGHTS, NOW MURDER

Reports in the capitalist press itself confirm the fact known before that the killing of one and the dangerous wounding of six other Sugar Trust employes, now on strike in Williamsburg, was an unprovoked, an unjustified and nothing short of a criminal act committed by the special watchmen in the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The regular Police officers on the ground had found no occasion to "enforce order." There was order—but for that very reason there was a state of things distasteful, even harmful, to the Trust. Disorder, riot, was desired; and the special watchmen drew their firearms, and operated them.

Literally speaking this is true—the special watchmen drew their firearms, and operated them. Still, the statement is imperfect enough to be misleading.

Menials take their cue from their masters' slightest hint. A wink will do. Often less than that. It is the menial's feature, he being a child of the slums, to adapt himself to his master's nature. Vile is the nature of him who sports a menial. The nature of him who sports a menial being vile, vile is the conduct as vile the performance of his menial. The menial is but the vile arm that executes the wishes and satisfies the needs of the vile master's head. The menial's conduct is the master's. The two are ONE.

This fact was not overlooked at the recent examinations and trials of this identical Sugar Trust for defrauding the Government by false weights. Vainly did the heads seek shelter behind their menials, and turn these into scape-goats. The menials were seized, and the arrests and indictments went higher up, and higher up, and still higher. Only the barrier of the grave protected the headmost head.

As in the instance of the systematic swindle of operating false weights, carried on for years, and running into the millions of dollars, so in this instance of riot, assault with intent to kill, and murder perpetrated by the menials of the Sugar Trust. They pulled the triggers, the head inspired the deed. The act was ONE; guilty all—both head and arms.

The Williamsburg tragedy is a fitting commentary upon the much boasted-about "vindication of Law and Order" by the conviction of the in-false-weights-dealing Trust. Only the caricature of Law, the caricature of Order, is vindicated by the punishment of one offender. Such punishment is justly construed by an Offending Class as a Seal of Approval officially stamped upon the Offending Social System.

True Law, real Order—these are vindicated only by the dethronement of the Offenders-breeding Offensive Social System of Capitalism.

SCOWLING IN COLUMBUS

BUSINESSMEN AND DRAM SHOP KEEPERS SORE ON STRIKERS.

All Because Trolleymen's Trouble Stops Their Dope Selling and Profit Mongering — Strikers' Antiquated Warfare — Mayor and Governor Fencing—S. L. P. Section Formed.

Columbus, O., July 30.—The strike of the street car men of this city is the all-absorbing topic among all classes of the population. The capitalists complain about the ingratitude of the workers, who "are never satisfied, who are unpatriotic, and who, the more you give them, the more they want." The manufacturers say that the strikers should be dealt with severely, that they should be given the rifle diet.

The businessmen, the storekeepers, especially, bitterly complain about the loss of business on account of the strike. The sellers of genuine Panama hats (made at Middletown, N. Y.), the dealers in clear Havana cigars, (manufactured out of tobacco grown in Lancaster County, Pa.), all the honest merchants, who sell adulterated foodstuffs that poison human life, and "rough on rats" that is harmless, are all whining about how they are being robbed by the loss of opportunity to sell their goods on account of the strike.

The saloons were ordered to remain closed, and the keepers of rumshops are a most unhappy lot of parasites in the city of Columbus. Just when it's 90 in the shade and the streets are thronged by thousands of thirsty people, they must close down shop and let their beer get stale.

But all the businessmen profess sympathy for the strikers, yet "cuss" them when among their own.

The working class population are with the strikers. The few cars running have no passengers. Every kind of a thing on wheels, from an automobile to a junk wagon, has been pressed into service to bring people to and from their places of work.

The strikers themselves are full of hope of victory, but of course don't know what they are really up against. Their leaders know just as little. They do not as yet understand that their struggle must be the overthrow of capitalism by organizing a revolutionary industrial union and falling in line with the Socialist Labor Party. They have not advanced much beyond the kind of fight that was put up by the workers twenty years ago. I remember a strike of the street car workers on Third avenue in New York city in 1889, when the cars manned by strike breakers and policemen were pelted with stones and bricks. On that occasion an old Irish woman remarked: "God bless 'em! Th' boys are foighting fer liberty,—ag'in."

This is also the kind of fighting put up here at this time—again.

The Mayor of the city of Columbus is a goody-goody Republican. He is Mr. Marshall. He has the desire to become Governor of Ohio.

The Governor of the State is a Democrat, who is looked upon as a possibility for a Democratic Presidential candidate. He is Mr. Harmon. Now, the Honorable Mr. Marshall and his Excellency, Governor Harmon, both men who have high and burning desires for political office, are in a predicament. Mayor Marshall wanted to shift the responsibility of calling out the militia upon his Excellency the Governor. He said he was not able to handle the situation. The Governor ordered out the Ohio national guard, but says that the Mayor did not make proper efforts to suppress rioting and that the troops now in Columbus must not do police duty. Both the Mayor and the Governor want to pose as friends of "organized labor," and both want to help the street car company as their class interests command them to.

The business men of Columbus appealed to the Governor to convene a special session of the legislature and to pass a law of compulsory arbitration. "Sancta Simplicitas."

We were not allowed to hold any open air meetings. A proclamation of the Mayor prohibited all public gatherings in streets. The central A. F. of L. body is announcing a mass meeting for next Sunday on the State House lawn. That is occupied by the national guard and is covered with tents of the militia. But the Governor may, for political reasons, make room for that meeting.

While the "boys were fighting for liberty again" last evening and bruised the heads of a few strike breakers, the Socialist Labor Party held a meeting at Fraternity Hall where a Section of the Party was re-organized.

This Section now more than ever has the opportunity to carry on the work of education among the working class in the City of Columbus, so that the wage workers will understand how to organize for the real "fight for Liberty," armed, not with sticks and stones, but with the modern weapons of the proletariat, the class conscious ballot, and the integral revolutionary union.

Rudolph Katz.

GOMPERS WON'T RETIRE.

Washington, July 29.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, does not intend to relinquish his place as the leader of craft unionism because of the suggestion made that he be retired by President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners. Gompers said his future depended upon the attitude of the Federation of Labor.

"There is no controversy between the two organizations," said Gompers. "It is very thoughtful of President Moyer to say that I ought to be retired on a pension, but as to retirement at all, either with or without pension, it depends upon the judgment of the men in the American Federation of Labor who know the services I have rendered in the interests of the working people, and whether these services have been faithful and effective. It is all a matter of view. In my judgment, President Moyer did not make an attack upon me at all. It was complimentary in the extreme."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

WHERE "LABOR" RULES

BRILLIANT EPISODES BOBBING TO FORE IN AUSTRALIA.

The "Labor" Party and Its "Loyalty to King Edward"—S. L. P. Enters Protest against Law Which Penalizes Minority Parties—A great Holiday on the Government Railroads.

Burwood, N. S. W., July 12.—At a recent governmental function Senator McDougall—the man who toasted the health of Premier Wade who jails strikers and transports them from jail to jail with leg-irons—said, "One of the greatest slurs cast upon the Labor party has been removed by the lamented death of King Edward, for the Labor party has proved its loyalty to a man." (Applause)

Senator Gardner likewise slobbered. J. O. Moroney, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Senator, appeared and again entered his protest against the deposit of $125 per candidate, which the S. L. P. has lost for the third time.

In a recent bye-election in Sydney, the "Labor" candidate was elected. His name is Minihan. He is a large boot and shoe manufacturer, and therefore a fit and proper person to represent the "Labor" party. Minihan said that as he had independent means—i. e., prospective surplus value from his wage-slaves—he would give his $30-a-week salary as M. P., to the local "Labor" League, to be divided among the "deserving poor of the electorate."

When the "deserving poor" become aware of the cause of their poverty, there won't be any of the "independent means" tribe.

The Boot and Shoe Employees' Federation is threatening to strike, as in a recent "award" from the arbitration board they found they were handed a lemon. In another recent award by Judge Higgins in the Federal Arbitration Court, one of the most insulting and degrading decisions was given. The finding gave wages all below the claims. The difference between claims and award was due to the fact that the ship stewards entertained the idea that no notice would be taken of tips and other perquisites. The Court endeavored to secure an adequate income for employees, but it did not matter whether the income came wholly from the employers, or in part from the employers and in part from the passengers whom the employers carried. The wages and conditions of stewards would stand under the award somewhat improved! at all events, they would be defined, as declared by an impartial tribunal, and it might be reasonably expected for the term of the award (five years) there would be no disturbance in the shipping industry as far as the stewards were concerned."

The "Arbitration Court" is the finest thing that ever came down the pike in the shape of organized scabbery.

During the recent coal miners' strike in New South Wales the government of Victoria opened a State coal mine. Yesterday, 250 of the miners were instructed to appear at the manager's office. They were admitted in batches of six, and records of their output shown them. The manager told them to get busy, as he wasn't satisfied with the output. I never worked for a boss, or never heard of anybody working for a boss, that you could do too much for. Said the manager, "If better results are not forthcoming, you know what to expect." Sure Mike! The bullet!

The pick and shovel men employed by the government railways on the "short line" in the Blue Mountains were told to have a holiday on the day of Edward's burial, officially known as "Mourning Day." They were informed that they could do the Government stroke in the weeping act on full pay.

Pay day came, and no weeping money was paid! Then there was the dickens to pay. To think that these "free born Britishers" had wept for nothing! It was an outrage. However, 'tis hoped the lesson has been learned:—never deliver the goods until they are paid for. They all went on strike, but were spoken to by "Labor" M. P. named Dooley, who advised them to return to "wu-r-r-k"; so to "wu-r-r-k" they returned until their case was "considered." The chief Commissioner of Railways, Johnson, received three months' holidays for a trip to England.

On full pay? You bet your life!

R. Mackenzie.

THEY CALL THIS UNIONISM!

Where Craft Union Is Used Against Craft Union to the Bosses' Profit.

Portland, Ore., July 23.—This city is at present well within the strike zone. The teamsters of the large transfer companies went on strike against the open shop policy which the companies have declared themselves for. Teams are being driven with deputies and police protecting the strike breakers.

The A. F. of L. 'longshoremen are handling the goods hauled by the strike breaking teamsters. Some people are beginning to ask "which is the worst, the strike breaker or the 'longshoreman who works with him to the undoing of the strikers?"

The machinists are out to enforce the eight-hour day, and the closed shop. In 1908 the molders here went on strike for a shorter work-day. Did the machinists help the molders? No. No, the machinists and patternmakers, "good union men" all of them, remained at work, and thus helped the employers defeat the molders. Now it is the machinists' turn to get a solar plexus blow from the bosses, a blow to which power is added by the other craft unions staying at work.

Portland is in the strike zone, but it is enough to make the gods weep to see the way the craft union leaders lead their gullible victims to slaughter. The S. L. P. men are the only ones throwing a ray of light upon the dismal scene.

A. G.

BROTHER LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Railroads Call Upon Their Employes to Help Get High Prices.

Chicago, July 27.—The Illinois Central, through its vice-president, W. L. Park, has issued an appeal to 40,000 employes "to make the railroad's interest their own," and strive to educate the people to the idea that railroads need more revenue.

That the price of the commodity the railroad sells, transportation, is controlled largely by those who do not and can not know the difficulties and expenses to be met in operating a railroad, is declared, and the employes are told that an attack upon the railroad is an attack upon them.

EMPLOYERS HIRED GIRLS UNDER AGE.

Somerville, N. J., July 27.—In the District Court yesterday before Judge Isaac P. Runyon, the Somerset Manufacturing Company was found guilty, as charged by the State department of labor, of employing three girls who were not of the legal age required by law.

The defense produced affidavits made by the parents of the girls showing that they were within the legal age, but the State produced baptismal records showing that the affidavits were untrue, and the mothers admitted this on the stand. Judge Runyon directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the State, and they did so without leaving their seats.

The penalty for violation of the law is $50 fine in each case.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

MINISTER'S EYES OPENED

FINDS PROFESSION OVERCROWDED AND PROSPERITY A MYTH.

Methodist Preacher Willing to Take a Job at Anything but None to Be Had—Believed America Was a Good Place to Make a Living; Knows Better Now.

Up in Harlem there is a man, a minister at that, who has about enough of hearing the phrase, "America, the Land of Opportunity." He is the Rev. A. H. Lambert, and is not only without a reverend's job, but also without other employment, although he is not afraid to try his hand at anything. He has made the same sad experience as many another workingman: no prosperity for the wage slave class.

The Reverend Lambert lives at 231 East 126th street. He was formerly a Methodist missionary. Having worked for thirty years in various lands, he finally came to this country to make a living, but he finds his own profession overcrowded, besides others. When seen some days ago he told the following story of disappointment:

"After I was ordained I decided to take up missionary work," he said, "and began in France, then went to the West Indies and finally to South and Central America. My salary as a missionary averaged $33 a month.

"It is two years ago since I came here from South America. I was born in Holland, of Dutch parents, and can speak French, German, Spanish, Dutch, English and Italian. But my dreams of this country were shattered by a sudden awakening. I not only found that missionaries are not sought here, but that the churches are oversupplied with pastors. There is plenty of work to be done without recompense and I have turned my hand to much of it, but I could not go on neglecting my wife and little ones.

"A month ago I began answering advertisements to secure a commercial position. I had many opportunities to work on commission, but none were lucrative. I found this out after bitter experience. Promoters urged me to work for them, and I was asked to sell questionable stocks. No doubt I was considered a splendid man for such work, because I was a minister.

"The fact is, in order to earn an honest living I am compelled to seek employment as a watchman or timekeeper or some thing else of the sort. It may seem strange, but what else can a poor minister do?

AS HELPLESS AS WAGE SLAVE.

Penna. Humane Society Posts Prayer of Horse in Stalls.

Pittsburg, July 29.—A square deal for the horse is the petition which the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society has put into a fervent equine prayer and has posted in stables all over the city. It reads in part as follows:

"To thee, my master, I offer my prayer: Feed me, water and care for me, and when the day's work is done provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort. Talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins. Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you. Do not jerk the reins, and do not whip me when going up hill. Never strike, beat nor kick me when I do not understand what you want, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding, see if something is not wrong with my harness or feet.

Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that you know, is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unnatural position, or take away my best defense against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail.

And finally, O my master, when my useful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve or freeze, or sell me to some cruel owner to be slowly tortured and starved to death; but do thou, my master, take my life in the kindest way and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You will not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

DOCTORS ON BIRTH RATE

RACE SUICIDE CLAIMS ATTENTION OF BRITISH MED. CONGRESS.

Physicians All at Sea in Determining Fundamental Cause—Advance a Number of Minor Reasons—Less Births Where Women Must Perform Labor.

London, July 21.—Race suicide, cancer, sour milk, and hypnotism as a cure for the morphia habit have been the topics which have attained most attention at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in London. In discussing the marked tendency to fewer births, the doctors, not being economists, uttered themselves in a very short sighted fashion in taking up the causes for depletion.

"Social Aspects of the Falling Birth Rate" was the title of a paper read by Dr. Ballantyne. Tennyson's "Torrent of Babies," he said, had now been reduced to a mere rivulet. The marriage tie was being attacked, and popular novelists found much of their popularity resting on improper novels, on the leasehold marriage and on the presentation of conjugal unions in which dis-union was evidently impending."

But it was not from this side, said the speaker, that the most dangerous assault was being made on the family as the unit of society. And then, in among a number of minor causes, he included what is really the major cause, economic necessity. Present-day civilization, declared he, seemed to have no room for the baby. The infant found no place for itself in the flat system, and to the modern servant it was anathema. Other causes were to be found in late marriages, the higher education of women, the entry of women into economic competition with men.

Dr. Freemantle pointed out a significant fact. He said that in towns which were the seat of textile industries and much woman labor the birth rate was abnormally low, while in mining districts, where woman labor was little employed, it remained high. And then from this pregnant truth he proceeded to utter economic nonsense. Other causes were at work, said he. Girls' public schools boasted of the strong, determined, and well-equipped young women whom they turned out to face the battle of life; but it was a mistake. They went out unprepared for married life. In all classes of life the appetite of girls was being whetted for distractions, which, however harmless or even useful in themselves, unfitted them for domestic duties. Their ideal seemed to be to beat man at his own game.

To cap his stupid analysis on this head, he said that the crown for which women were building for themselves was political power, and woman suffrage, in any shape or form, was therefore profoundly inimical to the birth rate.

This last statement, it must be said, was not let pass unchallenged. A number of those present greeted it with hisses.

LABOR LEGISLATION

AS PROMULGATED TO-DAY BY TRADE UNIONS AND "WELFARE" WORKERS, AVAILS THE WORKING CLASS NOTHING.

"Labor legislation" is a much-talked of topic of modern times, not only among the ranks of the organized working class—organized such as it is—but also among the class of "social betterment" workers, who, probably, as often as not come from the middle class. "Labor legislation" is a topic taken up not only here, but all over the world; it bobs up in Europe as well as in America, in Australia as well as in Japan. Of course, the various measures coming under its general head are supposed, each in its way, to settle a particular evil afflicting labor. Thus there are the shorter hour questions, employers' liability, boycott, blacklist, safety appliance, sanitary arrangement, besides a number of others. Legislators have bandied these questions back and forth, reformers have waxed eloquent over them, and a labor press and social economic organizations have printed tons of literature about them; laws embodying them have been grudgingly placed on statute books. But ask a laborer how much he has been benefited and he looks at you in dumb amazement. It is the same as if he had been asked how much money he has in his pockets, he knowing nothing else than empty trousers. When therefore anyone speaks of the splendid progress made in "labor legislation," one should be cautious about accepting the statements as indicating any substantial relief for the problems that legislation is supposed to have remedied. Fact is, that with all the so-called labor law enactments, the workingman finds himself as miserably uncared for, so far as real economic security is concerned, as he was at first off. To him all talk of labor enactments is meaningless.

With the foregoing caution kept in mind, one may proceed to read a chapter from an address delivered by Frederick N. Judson on the "Problems of Labor Legislation under Our Federal Constitution." The address was given at the meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation and is now published in a volume of its reports. The chapter in question, bearing in mind the warning given, is interesting as showing the tinkering made along the line of labor legislation. It is here reproduced:

"Labor legislation," says Mr. Judson, "in its narrower sense of legislation directly effecting the relations of employer and employe, is the direct outgrowth of modern industrial conditions. When our Federal Constitution was adopted, the labor question in any modern sense was unknown in the United States, in England or on the Continent of Europe. In England the Statute of Apprentices, enacted in 1564, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whereunder wages were fixed by the magistrate, was not repealed till 1814. The advanced thinkers of that time, that is, of the early years of the 19th Century, imbued with the philosophy of Adam Smith and his followers, believed that the removal of mediavel restrictions was all that was needed for the welfare of mankind. In France the abolition of the mediavel guilds was one of the first steps in the revolution; and this, enacted against the opposition of the privileged orders, was welcomed by the Parisian workmen as the dawn of a happier day. It was at this time that the inventions of Hargrave, Arkwright and Watt led speedily to the revolution of the manufacturing industries of the world. The introduction of machinery driven by steam and the consequent concentration of great manufacturing plants and the division of labor, established the so-called factory system; and the trend to combination under the facilities afforded by corporate organization, which has had such tremendous influence in recent times, is too familiar to need recital.

"The abolition of the medieval restrictions, while necessitated by the industrial development, did not realize the sanguine anticipations of the betterment of the conditions of the laboring masses. In the fierce and unregulated competition which followed, a few of the laboring class of exceptional capacity, rose to the position of employers; but the masses were depressed under the new conditions of concentrated industry. The unregulated employment of women and children resulted in abuses which shocked the people, and brought about the beginning of the so-called Labor Legislation. The Factory Acts, under the leadership of Lord Shaftsbury, established the principle not only for England, but for the civilized world that the plane of human competition should be elevated by the State control and regulation of the employment of women and children. The Labor Legislation of England, indeed of Continental Europe, as well as the states of this country, has advanced far beyond this. It has come to modern times to include any statute which in any way affects the labor contract, that is, the relation of the employer to the employed. It has extended to the specific regulation of certain hazardous employments, the length of the day's work, the sanitary condition of workshops and mines, with inspection by public authority, the prohibition of prison labor in competition with outside labor, the regulation of the time of payment of employes, and the preference of labor debts in case of insolvency of the employer. In England, early in the century, the so-called conspiracy acts which interfered with the rights of the workingmen by combination to better their own condition, were repealed. In more modern times, in this country, we have had a demand for legislation abridging the right of the employer in the regulation of the condition of labor, and for the exemption of laborers from statutes enacted against combinations in industry. In England, recently, labor unions have been relieved from liability for injuries inflicted by strikes."

The labor legislation being striven for to-day by labor organizations not founded to overthrow the capitalist system can not but prove ineffectual to remedy conditions. The workingmen as well as workingwomen must "pitch in" with the Socialist Labor Party, demand the unconditional surrender of the employing class, and with the attainment of that object,—and it is not impossible—a solution to the burdens of labor will have been found that does the work. Join the S. L. P.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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ADDRESS TO MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

(Other Party Papers Please Copy.)

Comrades:—The undersigned consider that the problem of our emancipation is not a local nor a national one. Its solution necessitates not only the theoretical, but the practical concourse of all concerned, regardless of locality.

Considering, moreover, that the interested ones will not be an active factor in our rank and file as long as they do not know the cause of oppression, they being victims of the prevailing anarchy of thought, we believe the historical development of the S. L. P. has reached the ripe hour in which to disseminate among the Spanish speaking proletariat the knowledge of historic facts and economic truths upon which Socialism is based, which shall serve as a means to "enlighten their blind discontent and transform it into a clear-minded resolve; so organize them that every conflict in which they may be engaged, every victory they may win and every reverse they may suffer, shall alike serve as object lessons to intensify their class-consciousness and class solidarity."

Only in this way can the Spanish speaking element add strength to the rank and file of the S. L. P. and assist in the solution of the problem—the motive of the Party's existence.

Necessity spurring us on to carry further the revolutionary education, we planned for the printing of a Spanish paper, to be known as "El Proletario," which would incarnate, defend and propagate S. L. P. doctrines. Our plan was partly fulfilled in the construction of a small press: Its rudimentary construction did not, however, respond to the necessities required of it. This notwithstanding, the desire is still with us to enlighten the proletariat; to divert their attention from Anarchistic publications, "Anti-re-electionista" spongers and other false teachings. The work is above our financial strength. Realizing this, the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. at its last session proposed the issuing of an appeal for funds.

Of sacrifice is born redemption, and where affinity of thought exists, moral and material support should be imparted in proportion to the magnitude of the work requiring it.

Strength extended to the Proletarian Cause redounds to the same.

We already have a prospective sum of $34.50 for the purchase of a press with which to print "El Proletario." This amount—except $5 from the Texas State Committee, which is in our hands,—is pledged to be in our treasury on the 13th of August by the following comrades:

Texas State Committee	$ 5.00
M. Terrazes	10.00
Heriberto Mota	5.00
Clementi Garcia	12.50
F. Chernin	2.00

As the above sum is not sufficient for the object indicated, we appeal to the readers of this to make it sufficient. Amounts, large or small, may be forwarded to Petra Madero, 5ta street 514½ El Paso, Texas. Acknowledgment of funds received will appear in the columns of this paper.

Submitted by Section El Paso, Tex., S. L. P., with fraternal greetings and confidence in the future.

Fannie Chernin, Organizer.
C. Garcia, Fin. Secy.
Mauricio Terrazas.

El Paso, Tex., July 22.

INTERNATIONAL STRIKE.

Seamen's Union Prepared for World Wide Struggle.

The International Seamen's Union has announced the completion of preparations for a great international marine strike, which may paralyze the world's commerce. Plans to this end have been under consideration for months.

The first move is to be made by the British Seamen's Union and the object of its attack is the Shipping Federation. The official announcement says:

"The main issue is the abolition of the Shipping Federation's system of espionage and branding (known as the 'welfare plan') and the recognition of the seamen's right, through their organization, to a say in the terms of employment."

It is the charge of the Seamen's Union that at a conference of ship owners held in London last October representatives of English, German, Norwegian, Danish and other firms decided to establish branches of the Shipping Federation in every port of the world to crush the organizations of seamen and dock workers.

The Union says that it is the aim of the Federation to compel every man to carry a book of identification issued by the Federation and that every man shall be measured by the Bertillion system.

To bring matters in dispute to an issue the organized seamen of Great Britain have submitted the following demands to their employers:

1. A uniform scale of wages in all ports and for all trades in the British Isles, to save the men the expense of paying train fares from one port to another in search of the best wages.

2. A manning scale to ensure that a competent and reliable number of men will be carried in the deck department of every ship, and a proper manning scale for the stoke-hold department to provide that on an average the combined number of trimmers and firemen shall not be compelled to work daily more than five tons of coal a man in tropical climates, and in cold climates not more than six tons.

3. The right of seamen to have a representative of their union present at the time of engagement, and when the articles of agreement are read out, so that if the articles contain any obnoxious clauses or conditions which would be unfair to the seamen, the union representative may object and try to have such clauses modified or eliminated.

4.—The abolition of all federation offices. Ship's officers only to have the sole right to select and engage the men they have to work.

5. The abolition of all medical tests or examination by Federation doctors before signing articles, which has done so much to degrade and demoralize the men.

If these demands of the men are refused the matter will be referred to the International Conference of Seamen's Unions to be held in Copenhagen this month, and the conference will decide what steps shall then be taken. The American representatives at this conference are Messrs, Furuseth and Bodine, who are expceted to stand with the men in their demands.

MINERS GET CONCESSIONS

At a Conference with Illinois Mine Owners.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 29.—A compromise by which the operators grant a number of concessions acceptable to both the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America and the committee of Illinois mine operators, which have been holding a joint session for several days, was announced the day before yesterday by President Thomas L. Lewis of the Miners immediately before he left for Kansas City, where he will devote his attention to the strike situation in the Southwest.

The terms of this compromise are to be submitted to the Illinois miners for a referendum vote. If this vote is affirmative, it is understood the difficulties in the Illinois field will end, as the committee of operators had practically full power to act for the entire body.

According to the terms of the compromise the operators not only grant an increase of the day labor, yardage and dead work amounting to 5.55 per cent. and an increase of 3 cents per ton on mie run coal, but they also agree to pay 1½ cents per ton extra in mines where shot-firers are employed, this being considered the greatest concession of all. After this comes the concession granting to the miners in Franklin and Williamson counties an additional increase of 2 cents per ton.

Engineers and such employes as are necessary to protect property under any and all circumstances shall not be subject to the direction or order of the local unions or district officers, but shall be subject to the orders of the International Executive Board.

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Woman Under - Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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MIDDLE CLASSER BARES HIS HEART

TELLS HIS PALS TRICKS TO WORK ON THAT "DEAR OLD PUBLIC"—SELL SMELLING FOODS AND PROSPER.

The article below was not intended for working class eyes. It was cut from the "Los Angeles Apparel Gazette," a paper intended to circulate among the "trade," and printed by the dry goods and kindred interests of Los Angeles. It is a photograph of capitalism by one of its merchant middle-classmen and can not be charged with being overdrawn by a workingman's pen.

Following is the article.

My Dear Son:—

I tried to make it plain to you in my last letter that dead stock and reserve stock represent a serious drain on the earning power of your investment. I am going to tell you in this letter some of the ways of catching the odor of dying stock. Every buyer makes mistakes—that is every good buyer. The man who doesn't have the nerve to take a chance never has really live merchandise on his shelves and it takes live merchandise to get the business in these live days. Now if you are a successful buyer the law of averages is sure to turn up a mistake once in a while. Consequently you are bound to find some merchandise in your stock that doesn't turn over the regulation number of times; merchandise which pretty soon will begin to emit a faint odor and which eventually will be dead unless you give it a change of air and surroundings. Here is where your merchandising instinct must come in—you must detect the odor before your customers do.

You may think that the man who runs the meat market across the street has a business that isn't at all like yours. But when you analyze the two you will find they are mighty similar. Both of you are handling perishable goods. Off style or off season dry goods and furnishings are just about as poor merchandise as off-color meat. Watch the meat market man. He has learned by long experience to detect the faintest odor. He never lets a day pass without going through his stock and inspecting every piece of meat. Then watch his bulletin board. Some days he has a special on round steak, sometimes it 's pork tenderloin and sometimes its soup bones—but that bulletin board each morning tells the story of his close inspection the day before. That bulletin board is a great ad for him. He is wise enough to turn his little mistakes in buying into valuable advertising but he never cuts the stuff that is moving fast enough to keep fresh and sweet. Sometimes his bulletin board is blank—that means his stock is all moving fast enough. Sometimes there are half a dozen items on it—that means his stock is piling up on him a little bit. If you go over and buy some of the meat he is running a special on and take it home to Nancy she will say its all right and you will eat it with a relish. It is all right commercially. But the experienced meat man knows how long it is safe to carry it in stock.

That's the whole story of merchandising. When you bought old man Carlson's store you told me he had his goods all pedigreed until the store was like a poultry show and you thought it was a great joke. But it was a long ways from it. Carlson knew the difference between live and dead merchandise and those pedigrees on every box and bolt told him the goods were reaching too ripe an old age. He may have wasted a little time on red tape but it's better to have too much red tape than too little knowledge of the pedigrees of your goods. I saw a system in a store last week that isn't new but it is good. This merchant has a letter for every six months of the year—A for the first half, B for the second half, and so on. When the goods come in he marks the time they were received by this one letter. It's simple and easy.

But to get back to the merchandise itself. Your instinct together with your pedigree system and unceasing vigilance must tell you the goods that need pushing—the goods that are beginning to smell. It may be that all they need is a little more light and attention. Possibly a show window display or a position on the front counter will move them out. But if this doesn't move them or your instinct tells you that it will not, then the time has come for you to get busy. Cut the price—cut it decisively. If they have had a fair trial along with the other merchandise and haven't come in for their share of the demand then it is up to you to price them so that they will attract attention and move out. Get into the newspapers with them, put price tickets on them, distribute hand bills and FIRE YOUR CLERKS IF THEY DON'T CALL ATTENTION TO THE SPECIAL VALUES OFFERED. Put the knife in deep. I knew a poor fellow who had blood poisoning in his finger. A fool doctor cut off the finger. The poison appeared in his hand. Then the hand was chopped and still the poison was in his arm and it finally cost him his life. If they had taken off his whole hand at once he would have been saved. Selling dying merchandise is the same proposition. Cut it deep enough to move it out the first time. Get that—the first time! The minute you apply a second cut to stuff that is on sale the public gets suspicious and a suspicious public won't pay fifty cents for dollar bills.

From these remarks I think you see why I roasted you for blindly following you competitor Heaton's cut prices. Stuff that may be alive and moving well (in comparison with the amount on hand) in your store may be mighty sick merchandise over at Heaton's store.

Your affectionate father,
Henry W. Smart.

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DEMAND FOR A "FAIR WAGE"

AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ITS FULFILMENT UNDER THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

The below article originally appeared in the "Hamburger Echo," and was translated for the "Cape Socialist," South Africa. It deals with the fallacy of the craft unionist's demand of a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work:

A "fair wage" is often mentioned in connection with municipal contracts, trades disputes, etc., but most people seem to have a very hazy idea as to the meaning of the term. Some say it implies a wage on which the worker and his family can maintain themselves in comfort, but no two persons can give the same definition of what constitutes "comfort." As the main object of Trades Unionism is to compel employers of labor to pay a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work," perhaps a discussion of the matter from the Socialist standpoint may serve to clear away a good deal of the misapprehension that exists.

Socialism argues that social wrongs are the logical outcome of the economic law of capitalism, and that consequently the only way to remove such wrongs is by abolishing capitalism, and establishing in its place a Co-operative Commonwealth, based on the right of every human being to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Trades Unionism on the other hand does not see the necessity for the abolition of capitalism, maintaining that the application of certain palliatives will be sufficient to redress the workers' grievances. One of these palliatives is the enforcement by law of a "fair wage" clause in all labor contracts. Our present purpose is to demonstrate that WORKERS WILL NEVER GET A FAIR WAGE UNDER CAPITALISM, BECAUSE AN ECONOMIC LAW EXISTS WHICH DEFEATS EVERY ATTEMPT TO SECURE A GENERAL AND PERMANENT AMELIORATION OF THE WORKERS' LOT.

What is this economic law? It is the law of surplus value—the production of commodities for profit instead of for use. This is the secret of capitalist exploitation, and the cause of ninety-nine per cent. of the degradation, vice and crime with which humanity is afflicted.

The economic law of profit is founded upon the institution of the private ownership of the means of life. The land and the instruments of production, distribution and exchange, without which human life is impossible, belong to a few people. The rest of the people—the workers—possess nothing but the strength and skill required to produce those things which are necessary for their well-being. They must therefore go cap in hand to the property-owners (the capitalists) for leave to use land and machinery required in the production of wealth. This the capitalists will grant readily enough, provided they can make a profit from the result of the workers' toil. That is to say, THE WORKERS ARE COMPELLED TO ACCEPT WAGES OF LESS VALUE THAN THAT OF THE COMMODITIES THEY PRODUCE. Were this not the case, the capitalists would have no interest in employing them.

Hence it clearly follows that the total wages received by all the workers are insufficient to buy from the open market all the provisions, clothing, furniture, etc., which they have manufactured. A very large surplus of these necessary things is being constantly stored up, as, obviously, the capitalists, who are few in number, can consume only a small part of the output. The real body of consumers are the workers, and they form at least ninety per cent. of the community. But, as we have noted, their power of consumption is very largely restricted by the inadequacy of their wages.

There is on hand, then, a surplus which the capitalists are too few to use, and the workers too poor to buy. A crisis takes place. The supporters of capitalism, in their astounding dishonesty, or folly, or both, try to explain matters by saying that there has been an overproduction of goods. Just fancy! Too much food, clothing and shelter, while hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children are hungry, ragged, and homeless! However, the mass of the workers are content to swallow the extraordinary yarns served out by these logical exponents of the dismal science. Thousands of employes are discharged from every branch of trade, and starvation stares them in the face. They read mute despair on the pale, pinched faces of their wives and children. They must get a job at all costs, consequently they compete with their brothers who are still fortunate enough to be employed, offering to do the same work for a smaller wage.

Capitalists are in business for profit and not for philanthropy, therefore they will reduce the wages of the employed to the figure quoted by the unemployed. If the employed show signs of discontent, out they must go to make room for cheaper and more contented "hands." And so the ghastly game goes on till the surplus is got rid of somehow, when, of course, there is another "revival of trade."

As time goes on, however, the formation of trusts, the use of "labor saving" appliances, etc., intensifies this competition for employment by throwing larger and larger bodies of men and women out of work; with the result that periods of so-called prosperity become shorter, and periods of adversity longer. The law of wages, which Karl Marx first enunciated in scientific formula, will continue to act though all the workers in the world formed themselves into a gigantic Trade Union and forced up the rate of wages. Increased wages do not mean increased purchasing power. In what way would the average worker be benefitted by an increase of pay from $12 to $15 per week, if $15 would buy only as much as, if not less than, what could previously be bought for $12?

Enough has been said to prove to any worker with a grain of common sense in his or her anatomy that no good will come of striving for a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work" so long as society is built on private monopoly and the profit-making principle. What the workers must do is to become their own masters, in order that industry may be organized to produce for use instead of for profit. But before the present industrial chaos can be reduced to order, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE WORKERS TO NATIONALIZE OR COLLECTIVELY OWN THE LAND AND THE INSTRUMENTS OF PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE. This is the Socialist solution of the problem, and the only means whereby every worker will receive the full social value of his or her labor, which is the true definition of a "Fair Wage."

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CHILD LABOR.

Tens of Thousands of Children Leave School Early Earn Their Living.

Five million deserters from the army of twenty million public school children in the United States in a single year is the estimate of a leading educator cited by Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, the general secretary of the National Child Labor Committeee, in the North American Review. The same writer quotes the report of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education,(according to which there were in the State of Massachusetts alone "25,000 children between fourteen and sixteen not in school, five-sixths of whom did not complete the grammar school course, one-fifth did not complete the seventh grade, and one-fourth did not complete the sixth grade."

It was found that these children seldom receive over $5 a week before they are seventeen, and reach the maximum of $8 to $10 at twenty years of age. It is estimated that out of every five children, four enter a cotton mill or become messengers or cash girls. Moreover, it is rare that one goes from an unskilled to a skilled trade. Out of the fifty cases between seventeen and twenty years of age employed in skilled industries in Cambridge, only one had formerly been employed in unskilled labor other than errand and office work. Boys were rarely found in printing houses who were formerly employed at other work, and this was true of mechanics, plumbers, painters, glass workers, plasterers, masons, and stone cutters.

According to the census of 1900, among the 1,750,189 child workers not less than 688,207 children under sixteen, 186,358 of whim were under fourteen years of age, were in industries other than agricultural." But these figures are not accurate. The census showed but 668 newsboys, whereas in thirty-three of our cities to-day "not less than 17,000 children are engaged as newspaper carriers, many of them as young as six or eight years." It will thus be seen that the problem under consideration is an intensely vital one.

FLUNKEYS AND TIPS.

But One of the Channels in Which Wealthy Squander Profits.

It used to be that the man in the hotel to whom the tip was given kept the money; but the tipping business has taken on the trust proclivity, and very little of the money lingers in the pockets of the man who first receives it. Coat-room privileges in the larger hotels sell from $5,000 to $10,000 per year, and one hotel is reported to have received as high as $50,000 for its combined privileges let to tip collectors. Notwithstanding these high prices paid, the men owning the tip-stands gather in more than $100,000 from the generous guests. The tip privileges for vehicles at the front and side doors of hotels sell at from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. The doorman has a day and night watch and reaps a rich harvest from both. The doorman gets from twenty-five cents to a dollar from each of his wealthy visitors. It is said that a man paid $50,000 a year for the tips for checking garments at one hotel alone. The privilege of the dining-room and restaurant tips is sold at an enormous figure. The individual waiters have to turn what they get in to the head waiter and he to the man that is at the head of the tipping trust. Even the elevator boys have to give their pennies and dimes in to the trust treasury. With scarcely an exception all the head porters of hotels have retired wealthy from the tips which they take from all the under porters. No matter who gets the money, the fee has to find its way to the head porter. —Ferdinand C. Inglehart, D.D., in "The Christian Herald."

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

TUBERCULOSIS AND SOCIALISM

ONLY UNDER A REVOLUTIONIZED INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM CAN THE DEADLY PLAGUE BE WIPED OUT.

The poverty and ignorance of its victims are the chief reasons that tuberculosis is such a fatal disease. It is only an exaggeration of the truth which is expressed by the well-known epigram, that: "There are two kinds of consumption—that of the rich and that of the poor. The former is sometimes cured, the latter never." A truer statement of the case would be this: "The incipient consumptive who can afford all the essentials of treatment has a very good chance of recovery; while the incipient consumptive who cannot afford these essentials has almost no chance." Or, more briefly and brutally put: "If you can afford proper treatment, you can get well; if you can not, you must die." Is it not the sober truth to call a nation or a state which treats its citizens in this way uncivilized as well as wasteful and stupid? I fear the future historian will not flatter us!

Let us trace the malign effects of poverty and ignorance on the consumptive. First of all they prevent him from getting an early diagnosis, which all authorities agree is of prime importance in a cure. I am ashamed to say that it is sometimes we physicians who are to blame for this failure, but I trust not very often. The average workingman or woman does not know the danger signals, and thinks that the persistent cough, the loss of weight, fever, and weakness are only "getting run down" or "a hard cold" or "catarrh." He feels that he cannot afford both a doctor and medicines, and grudges the time lost in waiting at a dispensary. So the poor consumptive wastes his money on some worthless patent medicine until the golden opportunity of the incipient stage is lost. Here ignorance seems to be chiefly at fault, and popular education concerning the early signs or symptoms of phthisis, and instruction to visit a private physician or public dispensary as soon as they appear are of great importance, and the work already done in this direction has undoubtedly saved many lives.

But in our efforts to educate the people in this branch of hygiene we should not lose sight of the fact that it is their poverty and also the deficient teaching given in public schools which are responsible for their ignorance of all branches of hygiene. If every family could afford to send their children through the high school, at least, and hygiene were properly taught there, all our citizens would know not only how tuberculosis is transmitted and how to prevent it, but also how typhoid, smallpox, pneumonia and all common diseases are propagated, and how to avoid them. Would not such universal education in preventive medicine be of tremendous help in our warfare against every disease? Should we be satisfied with anything short of this in our demands for popular education in hygiene? But I hardly need to tell you that we can only make it possible for every child to go to school until he is sixteen years old by Socialism. Or the State might give the parents sufficient income to support their children in school for this period as well as for their own support; and that again could be done only by a Socialist State, where every man was given regular employment, and every man got as income the full value of his labor.

To return to our consumptive, let us suppose that he was so fortunate as to get an early diagnosis but so unfortunate as to be a cigar-maker or to be employed in one of those trades which are so liable to tuberculosis. He has a family of five, which he is barely able to support decently on his regular pay. In spite of denying themselves all but the cheapest pleasures of life they have succeeded in saving only a hundred dolars. Put yourself in that man's place when the doctor tells him this. "If you can quit work for six months, go to California or Carolina, where you can live outdoors in the sunshine; if you can go to a sanatorium or somehow get rest, plenty of nutritious food, nursing, and the care of a skilled physician, you have every chance to recover; but if you keep on working in that dusty shop, or stay at home in a dark, stuffy room, where you don't get sunshine, pure air, or proper food and care, I can't do much for you, and the odds are all against you."

Consider what a terrible position that poor man is put in. He is told that unless he stops work and spends a lot of money on himself he will almost surely die; and yet he *knows*, that if he does stop work, he cannot pay for his treatment and support his family for more than a few weeks. Going to a better climate or to a private sanatorium near home are evidently impossible. Let us suppose he lives in Massachusettes which has a State Sanatorium at Sharon, costing only $4 a week. How long could he afford to stay there? I think it would cost him at least $12 a week to support his family at home; so that, if we allow only four dollars for his fare to Sharon, he could stay just six weeks for his $100, just long enough to taste the joy of rest and good food and care and returning health, and then have to leave penniless and go back to the killing work, or turn beggar and desert his family.

We all know that six weeks treatment at a sanatorium or at home never cures phthisis, and that this is one of the tragedies of the disease that so many half-cured consumptives relapse and die when they go back to unhealthful work and a generally unhygienic life. Special efforts have been made recently in Boston and elsewhere to secure light outdoor work for consumptives discharged from sanatoria or half-cured at home, but our merciless economic system makes this impossible for most cases.

In most cases even the futile six-weeks sanatorium treatment is an impossible luxury for the poor consumptive, and he can only grit his teeth and go back to work with the terrible fear in his heart that soon, in a few weeks perhaps, in a few months at most, he will have to stop work, will not be able to support his family but be a burden to them, and—most terrifying fear of all, which threatens most workingmen with families, whether sick or well—will leave his wife and children in dire poverty.

Under our present government and industrial system it will take centuries, if indeed it will not remain indefinitely impossible to remove these causes; but under a Socialist industrial system they could all be removed within a generation, and thus tuberculosis be wholly prevented. I have reached this conclusion after a conscientious study of the tuberculosis problem in all of its phases and of the aims, principles, and possibilities of Socialism; and I beg of you to give this solution of the problem your earnest attention. — Critic and Guide.

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THE RED FLAG

ITS HISTORY AS SKETCHED BY OSBORNE WARD.

The word "Flag" is worthy of notice. It is said "Flag" is derived from the Latin "flamma," a singular circumstance; we can without difficulty trace the progress of the word, and we have a blazing fire, blaze, flame, which carries as an original proposition, that the red flag was an imitation of the flames of fire or rays of the sun.

Baal, the great Sun God of the Phoenecians, had the same attributes as Ceres, the particularly friendly deity of the agriculturalist. The fire worshippers, as well as those of the sun, would naturally select for symbols or banners, the red color, as the most perfect imitation of the visible form of their deities.

The history of savage man in nearly all parts of the globe shows an early use of fires to signal, from hills and mountains, the information (otherwise so difficult of transmission)as to attack, defence or condition.

The natural sequence would be the adoption of red signals (the best representative of color), for use during the day. Therefore, it is not unfair to presume that the earliest flag was red, as the logical use and lingual connection amply testify.

The mythological patronesses of agriculturalists and laborers were Ceres, Pomona, Minerva, Proserpine, and others, whose names have allied themselves to the products of the field and orchard of the present day. These goddesses were always clothed in flaming red, and the color became indentified with the laborers in their clothing, their symbols and their decorations.

It was the favorite color of the plebians of Rome; it was the emblem of the poor of Athens. So endeared to it were the so-called lower classes in Rome, that (after they were admitted to the army) the crimson banners were, by order of their patrician leaders, thrown into the ranks of the enemy, that the plebian legions might be forced to exert their utmost valor to reclaim their dearest emblem.

The usurpation of red by the ruling classes in Rome was a part of the programme to disintegrate the communes and extinguish the love of the color in the hearts of the workers, by the sight of it on the persons of their exploiters and masters.

Legal enactments prohibited its plebian use. These restrictions are said to have so disturbed the Phoenecian dyers of the color that the secrets of their craft were not transmitted, and like so many others (notably tempering the Damascus blade), it took its place among the lost arts. The red apparently degenerated into the royal purple, and the red returned to its primal significance and use, the color of the producing class, and no longer that of its enemies.

The ancient communes of fraternal organizations of laborers of Rome and Athens were nearly always upholders of the red flag, although their earlier banners carried inscriptions relative to the deities supposed to be favorable to Labor in general, or to the particular crafts represented.

Following the progress of the Roman legions through what is now Spain, France and the neighboring country, on and into Great Britain, were established the trade organizations, and with them, in nearly every instance, was the red flag.

To enumerate the trades that carried the red flag, would include nearly all—marble cutters, masons, carpenters, saddle and bridle makers, confectioners, cheese handlers, cutlers, silk workers, glaziers, weavers, shoemakers, tanners, glove makers, furriers, painters, hatters, surgeons and apothecaries, who were listed among the "lower" classes, all these and many others, had the red banner.

The significance of the red banner from early days was eminently peaceful, as its patrons were the gods of husbandry, orchard and vine, and of the kindred organizations. The bloody and contemptible attributes which are raised in condemnation of the red flags are a continuation of that fierce hatred for any representation of Labor which caused the death of a million Roman revolters, and which has characterized the white handed, the fat, and the tyrannical in every era.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.

No man who has the slightest wit
Because the thorn is there
Condemns the rose, but handles it
With care.
—KENDRICK BANGS.

RISE AND FALL OF FRATERNITY.

The special report of the Bureau of the Census on street and electric railways for 1907, just issued, has a table —Table 160—that should settle for all time the vexed question whether or not there are fraternal relations, reciprocal interests, as Mr. John Mitchell calls it, between employer and employe, capitalist and wage slave.

Table 160 reads like a map. It gives the "employe and wage statistics of operating companies, classified according to income from railway operations." That is a good classification.

If, as the Socialists insist, there are no fraternal relations between capitalist and wage slave, and that the fatter the former all the leaner the latter, then the figures will show that, in the measure the Companies' income rises, the wage slave's wages decline.

If, on the contrary, as Press, Pulpit, Professors and Politicians claim, there are fraternal relations between employer and employe, and that the fatter the former all the plumper the latter, then the figures must show that, in the measure the Companies' income increases, the employes' wages soar upwards.

Here are the figures for conductors:

The poorest Companies considered are those with an income less than $100,000. With these Companies the average wages of conductors is $559. This is the starting point.

The next Companies considered are those with an income of $100,000 or more, but less than $250,000. With these Companies the average wages of conductors is $594. Why, $35 more! First round, with the Socialist knocked *down.*

The next higher Companies considered are those with an income of $250,000 or more, but less than $500,000. With these Companies the average wages of conductors is $635. Why, again more—$41 more. Second round, with the Socialist again knocked *down.* The bout seems to be going against our Socialist.

The next higher Companies considered are those with an income of $500,000 or more, but less than $1,000,000. With these Companies the average wages of conductors is $667. Another increase! Why, where is our Socialist? Third round, and once more he is knocked *down.*

The next higher and last Companies considered are those whose income is $1,000,000 and over. With these Companies the average wages of conductors is $644.—and the anti-Socialist is knocked OUT.

In other words. Table 160 shows that when the Companies are so small that their income falls below $100,000, then Brother Capital pines fraternally along with Brother Labor. The Table proceeds to show that in the measure the Companies are richer, and up to the time when their income touches $500,000, that is, when their income is 400 per cent. larger, the fraternal relations between Capital and Labor continue, after a fashion,—Brother Capital reciprocating its more than 400 per cent. higher affluence with about 19 per cent. higher income to Brother Labor. The Table finally reaches the point which the ingenious Artemus Ward depicts orthographically as the grand "climbacks." When a Company's income is $1,000,000 and over, that is, when its income is 900 per cent., or more, larger than that of the small fry Companies; or, in other words, when a Company has graduated into Top-Capitalism, then the ladder of Fraternity, with the aid of which Brother Capital attained the upmost round, is turned the back to, and the base degrees by which the ascent was performed are scorned. Then the former reciprocity, however measly, comes to a dead stop. Then not only is there no reciprocal increase for Brother Labor, but the reciprocity is inverted; it is turned upside down;—and Fraternity falls like Lucifer, never to rise again.

CHASE THAT PROFESSOR!

The New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance sports as its Dean Professor Joseph French Johnson.—Stick a pin there.

The "Good Housekeeping Magazine" seems to be of the opinion that it would be a pity to keep the professor's light within the narrow walls of his University; so believing the magazine opened to the professor its pages. —Stick a pin there.

The result of the above two facts is an article by the professor on "Why Prices Are High." If the article were written in the orthography peculiar to Artemus Ward, one would swear it was an address delivered by the Show-Man in the midst of his "unparalleled wax works, eccentric wild beasts, etcetera."

The professor endangers his central joke by surrounding it with many minor jokes, decidedly economic jokes. We shall not allow the real joke to run the risk of being thus lost sight of. Here it is—prices are high because people are prosperous. This is a purely arithmetical joke, hence a dry humorist's performance.

If universal prosperity is the cause of high prices, then it follows that everybody is getting proportionally higher prices. If for the coat that formerly fetched him $10, the clothier now gets $15 from his landlord; and for apartment that the landlord formerly got $10 from the clothier he now gets $15; and so forth; then it follows that everybody is getting no more and no less than he got before of the necessaries of life: the situation would be like that at some poker tables in the West where the "ante" of one copper is called "one dollar": at the end of the game the player who "won 5,000 dollars" would have just 50 dollars—regardless of what the coppers are called. In short, if everybody is now getting proportionally higher prices, then it follows that everybody is now getting no more and no less than he got before: Finally, to get to-day no more than before, would be "prosperity"—according to Prof. Johnson. Which means to say that the poker player above described is prosperous because he calls 50 coppers 50 dollars.

Professor Johnson invites his readers to wear thinking caps. It is to be hoped they will. If they do they will chase the professor.

THE MEANING OF "BRYAN."

To-day, July 26, two State conventions are held in Nebraska—the Democratic and the Republican convention. The manoeuvres of the Nebraska Republicans, the conflict among the Nebraska Democrats, and the posture of the bourgeois, especially the Republican bourgeois press on the "issue" in Nebraska, are powerful aids to the understanding of what "Bryan" means. The aid is all the more powerful seeing that the "issue" is no less paltry an issue than the issue of county option.

Mr. Bryan has been fighting for "county option." The Democratic primaries have resulted adverse to the Bryan option policy. A majority of fully fifty-six delegates are instructed flatly against the Bryan hobby. Surely, "county option" can hardly be dignified into a vital issue, leastwise into a national issue, in the success of which the Top-Capitalist class can scent danger to its interests, or in whose defeat these interests would find restful safety. Furthermore, an evidence of the utter unimportance of the "issue" to Top-Capitalism is furnished by the fact that the outspokenly Top-Capitalist political organization, the Republican party of Nebraska, has decided not only to insert in its platform Mr. Bryan's county option plank, but also to endorse several other Bryan frills, such as the referendum and initiative. Significant, under these circumstances, is the loud delight with which the Top-Capitalist press has been hailing in advance "Bryan's Defeat Decisive" in to-day's Democratic convention; and the loud delight casts significant light both upon the Republican manoeuvre to adopt the Bryan "issue" of county option, and also upon the nervous excitement with which the "issue" was combated in the Democratic primaries.

The issue is not county option. The issue is "Bryan."

Of all dangerous men to-day in the country, and in Top-Capitalist estimation, Mr. Bryan is the most dangerous. And, for once, the instinct of the Interests is correct.

Mr. Bryan's one and leading theory is "Money"—its free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 without international agreement. As far as that goes, the theory is so absurd that, catastrophical though its enforcement would be to society, there is not the slightest chance of its success. The man who holds such views, the body that supports him, are so distinctly marked Ichabod that, in so far as their theory goes, they have not a ghost of show. So far, Mr. Bryan would be, to the Interests, an ideal adversary. His defeat is established by himself. But there is more to this.

It happens with the bourgeois who lives in the past, that he must snort radical phrases. The phenomenon is seen markedly with the Single Taxer; it is seen still more markedly with Mr. Bryan. This snorting of radical phrases by a man of Mr. Bryan's elocutionary attributes is highly distasteful to Top-Capitalism. No elocution can "wash down" absurd economics. But even clumsy language, let alone resonant phraseology, that tears the mask and wrappage of sanctity from enthroned Interests,—that sticks—that does damage incalculable. True enough such snorting does not, can not, organize Revolution; it, however, mightily prepares by attuning the mass-mind for sound, effective, eventually revolution conduct. This work Mr. Bryan has been doing for the last fourteen years. Thus it happens that "Bryan," while "trying to make a carom" (the pushing through of irrational economics) is "pocketing the ball" (training the mind to revolutionary temperature).

This danger Top-Capitalism scents instinctively in "Bryan." Having accomplished the job of raising and then the job of luring and running the Socialist party into the ground of mooncalvery; and fatuously believing it has scotched the Socialist Labor Party; Top-Capitalism has to-day but one ambition—the ambition of destroying Mr. Bryan's prestige. A Bryan, worsted in his own State's own Democratic convention, is looked for as a busted Bryan.

Hence the hurry of the Nebraska Republicans to adopt the Bryan local option plank besides frills; hence the sinews of war furnished to Nebraska Democrats to oppose Bryan's plank; hence, above all, the loud delight of the Top-Capitalist press, in advance of the event, to announce "Bryan's Defeat Decisive."

"Roosevelt" means a bull in a china shop; "Bryan" means a poisonous thorn in Top-Capitalism's flank.

PRESTON III.

A new genealogy is forming in the land—the House Preston.

The man with whom it may be said the "house" was started is Morrie Preston, now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary of Nevada on the charge of murder.

Preston was on picket duty for his Union in Goldfield when the employer against whom the strike was on rushed upon him with a lethal weapon —a gun. Preston drew his revolver and killed his assailant on the spot. The guilt or innocence of the deed depended upon the nature of the act the doer of such a deed was engaged in at the time. Was the act illegal? then, on the same principle that the burglar, who, upon being discovered, shoots and kills, the killing is an aggravation of the offence, is accentuated crime. Was the act engaged in at the time legal? then the killing is justified: it is an act of self-defence. If, then, Preston did a guilty deed, the act he was engaged in must have been a guilty one in itself. The court-directed verdict that convicted him of murder laid the cornerstone of the House of Preston. The verdict amounted to, and was intended to a pronouncement of picketing, that is strike duty, a criminal offence. Similar decisions had been rendered before. They were but preparatory to the raising of the new house—a house that, from its first prominent victim, may be termed the House of Preston.

Preston II. was furnished last year in this city during the waistmakers' strike.

The third of the line is furnished by the case of "Pink" Franklin in South Carolina. Franklin killed. How did he kill? The governmental answer is: "In resisting arrest." If so he was guilty. Fact is his employer tried to keep him under peonage. In fleeing "Pink" exercised legitimate civic rights; and he exercised legitimate civic rights, which flowed from the first rights, when he shot his pursuer.

Boldly to enact a law that enters "picketing" on the list of crimes—that is more than the bourgeois dare; frankly to enact a law that pronounces "peonage" legitimate—that is not in keeping with the chivalry of the Southern labor exploiters. To accomplish the same ends surreptitiously—that is the purpose of the move that is producing a new line of victims, a line that began with Preston I., and the third in succession now being "Pink" Franklin.

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—A FUNERAL DIRGE OF POLITICAL GOVERNMENT.

Matter for close reading and thorough digestion is the speech delivered in the Senate by the junior Senator from Ohio, Theodore E. Burton, on last June 24.

Mr. Burton is a scholar, he has read vastly, and he is an observer. Pity that, with such qualities and opportunities, the gentleman succumbs so completely to the bourgeois weakness of shallowness that, despite the vast array of facts he adduced in this instance, he was unable to see to the bottom of the issue he was handling.

The bill on the tapis involved appropriations for conservation. Senator Burton opposed the same. The argument he presented was not the pasteboard argument of economy. The Senator seemed to realize that the question involved was a broader and deeper one. What that question was he failed to grasp, and his speech assumed the aspect of a lamentation. In fact it was a funeral dirge of political government.

The Senator demonstrated that expenses were growing over the head of the government. In the course of the last ten years alone the appropriations had doubled, and now exceeded a billion. The Senator also proved that the increase was not "automatic" in nature, simply a keeping of step with the country's growth. The Senator showed that the increase was due to "the widening sphere of the government," and he lamented the fact with cogent proofs of the widespread political corruption that accompanied the "widening" of governmental sphere.

The bourgeois statesman stands before the present critical evolutionary stage of society as blindly as one who, ignorant of the conditions of birth, would stand before a child a-borning, when the navel-string has not yet ceased to operate, and the lungs and stomach have not yet begun to perform their functions.

Fatedly political government is being transformed into industrial government. The one-time functions of political government are gradually betraying their inadequacy; new functions are becoming necessary to the central directing authority of society; the new functions are generally incompatible with the old; the transition from the old to the new state of things involves a revolution; instinctively the bourgeois habits of thought, if not bourgeois class interests, recoil before the new; a conflict arises thereupon between the more and more impossible Past and the forcefully, irresistibly approaching Future;—and the bourgeois statesman, unable to understand, laments; unable to see forward, looks backward, and thereby prolongs, by clinging to the impossible Past, the very evils he bemoans.

INDUSTRIAL VICTIMS.

No Protection for the Husband and Father—No Aid for Widow and Orphan.

A striking phase of the child labor problem is suggested by a recent report of the Pennsylvania department of mines. Within a period of six years ending with 1907 casualties in the coal mining industry of that state left 3,498 widows and 7,828 orphans. Says Chief Mining Inspector J. E. Roderick: "When a state prohibits the employment of children until they reach the age of fourteen it should in justice provide for their care until they may be legally employed. A great work has been done by the people of Pennsylvania and of other states for the elevation of coming generations by raising the employment age, but . . . I know whereof I speak when I say that humanity demands some provision for the care of these widows and orphans."

Provision for the families of men crippled by the accident of industry is an important feature of labor legislation in practically all of the nations of Europe. For the employer to compensate women and children made dependent by the casualties of production is accepted almost as readily as for the state to pension the families of soldiers and sailors slain in war, and the provision is made with equally good grace for the comfort of disabled workmen. In the United States the situation is different.

Pennsylvania is not alone in presenting the conditions described by Mr. Roderick. From 1902 to 1908, inclusive, 628 widows and 1,533 orphans were left by coal miners killed at work in Illinois, and many other states doubtless present similar conditions both in this and in other industries.— Chicago Tribune.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

AGONY OF THE AUSTRIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

The Berlin "Vorwaerts" of the 14th and the 15th of this month has two leading articles from Vienna entitled "Conflicts of the Austrian Social Democracy," that are full of matter for thought.

The writer expresses his sorrows at events that threaten to strip the Austrian Social Democracy of its fame for having, in a country of so many nationalities, solved the problem of international unification. The threat proceeds from the Bohemian wing of the party. This wing has set up the principle of "autonomy" with regard to the Trades Union organizations of its own nationality "as is the case with the comrades of other Nations, countries and States." The move being considered disruptive of the Trades Union Movement of Austria, and in violation of the Stuttgart Resolution, the National Committee of the Austrian Unions has prepared an appeal to the coming International Congress at Copenhagen.

The writer of the "Vorwaerts" articles is of the opinion that outsiders may find it difficult to grasp so complicated a situation as that presented in Austria. Seeing that so able a man as the writer of the articles evidently is (judging by the clearness of his presentation of the facts) still he feels perplexed, so perplexed that he imagines a decree by the International Congress can make Bohemia toe the chalk-mark, the conclusion is justified that nearness to the problem, rather confuses than clarifies it in its reality.

The agony, or present conflict, in the Austrian Social Democracy presents an interesting social phenomenon, parallel to the biologic phenomenon that would be presented by a plant, the habitation of whose species is in fertile meadows, sprouting up in a crevice of rocks high up on a mountain. The cause at bottom of the present tribulations of the Austrian Social Democracy, if it be a malady, is a malady that the mind's eye can perceive not the end of. It happens that American conditions present the, probably, best lens through which to observe what is ailing the Austrian Movement.

The socio-political feature of Austria is the multiplicity of its nationalities: in a way, such is the present socio-political feature of the United States. Few cities in Italy number the Italian population that is settled within a radius of twenty miles from the City Hall of New York; few cities in Hungary contain a larger number of Hungarians than are found in our mining districts; few cities in Bohemia number as many Bohemians as are found in several of our industrial centers; Jerusalem never embraced as many Jews within its walls as are found on our East Side; and so on with almost all other European nationalities—all of them speaking their own languages and keeping up their own press. With such a state of things Austria presents the nearest analogy. The fundamental difference between the two lights the Austrian problem.

In Austria the multiple nationalities are territorial, historically so. There is within Austria a kingdom of Hungary; there is within Austria a strip or two essentially Italian; there is within Austria a slice of Poland inhabited by inveterate Poles; there is within Austria a vast region of South Slavonia; and besides the German and other contingents, there is a huge territory of the Bohemian race. Not so here. Here, our several nationalities are uprooted from the soil that gave them distinct sap. The mind's eye can see the day when the multiple nationalities, distinctly separate to-day in our own country, will be merged into one race; the mind's eye can not see the day when the Czech and the Hungarian, and the Polish, and the Italian, and the South Slavonian, and German, and the rest of the different territories of Austria will be merged into one homogeneous land. The ethnic effects wrought by unnumbered centuries are not, even if desirable, to be effaced over night or even in countable generations. Assuredly Hungary will eventually be absolutely independent, politically; Italian Austria will, as surely, gravitate towards and merge with Italy where it belongs; as surely, will Polish Austria reunite with her dismembered sisters, now held by Germany and Russia, and re-raise her own nationality; it is in the cards that German-Austria will form one nation with the Germany of to-day; etc.; etc.;—and the Czech will not be behind in reconstituting himself.

In other words—

First. At bottom of the, under present circumstances, unfortunate move of the Czech branch of the Austrian Social Democracy lies, not the petty ambition for "separatism," at bottom, there lies the strong pulsation for national independence; in other words, the unfortunate Czech move is the consequence of Austria's being an "impossibility" artificially, hence, only transitorily held together;

Second. The abnormality of Austria, a conglomerate political entity, which is bound to disappear, dictates a treatment for the Czech move different from the regulation treatment applicable to other countries: it dictates special, tactful handling; finally,

Third. The conflict in the Austrian Social Democratic Movement emphasizes the criminality of all attempts in America to cultivate racial differences; consequently, it emphasizes the wisdom of the Socialist Labor Party, hence its loyalty to the cause of Labor's unification, in setting its face as flint against all anti-immigration manoeuvres, whatever their allurements may be.

REPLY TO AN EDITOR.

Defense of Canadian Railway Strikers.

As the Hamilton, Canada "Herald," had a one-sided editorial recently on the great railway strike, I sent them a letter as follows:

Editor Herald—In Tuesday's issue of your paper appears an editorial on the G. T. R. strike, which, in my opinion, is partial to the company. In the first place, you say that after the employes rejected the award of the conciliation board, President Hays offered to submit the dispute to arbitration, the arbitrators to be expert railway men, promising that the company would abide by the award if the employes would do the same. This might appear fair to the uninitiated, but it is anything else but fair. In the first place, who are the expert railway men? He didn't mean a board of expert railway conductors or brakemen or any of the other wage earning employes. No, he meant men like himself, who get big salaries—men who have no interests in the dissatisfied employes, and who get $3,000 per year or more. At any rate, the majority of the board would not be composed of the rank and file of the railway men, and therefore the board would go in favor of the G. T. R. The chances are the men would have got about 10 per cent increase so as to boost the tyrannical Lemieux act, which gave an 18 per cent. increase, and the capitalist press would have told how foolish the men were for not taking the 18 per cent. increase when they had a chance. I think that it was a good thing for the men when they refused to be led into the snare.

The Herald says, "There are three parties directly interested in this strike— the company, the strikers and the general public. Of the three, the last-mentioned is sure to be the heaviest loser if the strike is prolonged and obstructs traffic." Now, Mr. Editor, why not divide the poor "general public" into two classes—the capitalist class on the one side, and the working class on the other? Then we will have a chance to see the loser, which would be no doubt the capitalists.

As far as the workers are concerned, they have nothing to lose except their chains, and it is part of the working class who are on strike; therefore, a large percentage of the "general public" want to see the railroaders get all they are after.

The Herald also says, "As a matter of strict justice, Grand Trunk employes ought to be paid the same wages as are paid by other railway companies for the same classes of work." Of course, it's in the interests of the Herald to have the working class believe in the wage system. But as labor produces all wealth, "as a matter of strict justice," it should receive the full product of its labor. If that were the case, strikes would be a thing of the past, as well as the capitalist class, which has enthroned itself on labor's back, and it is this load that the G. T. R. strikers are trying to lighten.

The Herald thinks that the blame for this little dispute will be placed on the strikers. If it is possible for the capitalistic press to place the blame on the strikers, they will do it. It would be more graceful for the press to blame the "high cost of living," but the cause lies in the class struggle—capital trying to get all it can out of labor, and labor trying to keep all it can of its product. Blame the cause and not the effect.

The Herald thinks the strike is doomed **to failure because** "public feeling" is **against them.** The strike is not doomed to **failure** any more than the C. P. R. shopmen's strike was a failure. The latshopmen and the enginemen will take a hand in breaking this strike, which will prove to the working class that it must abolish trades or crafts distinctions— that they must be industrially organized, whose motto must be, "An injury to one is the concern of all," when they will all strike as one man in an industry; but to achieve these united efforts of the working class they must come together on the industrial and political field. When they do that the capitalist system will be at an end, with all its strikes, lockouts and panics. Now, I want you to picture for yourself a union engineer taking orders from a "volunteer" conductor.

H. Simpson.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To hell with the Unions! There is no use bothering with them! We must devote all our time to building up the political organization of the workingmen. Let's save ourselves the annoyance of these union wrangles!

UNCLE SAM—Not quite so fast! Do you recognize that dual, or competing unions, are a symptom of the declining chances of the union, due, in turn, to capitalist concentration, and all that is thereby implied?

B. J.—I never thought of that before —but I guess that's so.

U. S.—It is, indeed! First, kindred and existing unions begin to quarrel about "jurisdiction," and next the dual or competing, union springs up. Now, just join the last two points together, and what do we find? We find that, so long as unions have a chance, they will exist, and in the measure that the chance declines without being wholly destroyed, the dual or competing union will spring up. If you admit ten more years of competition, but of simultaneous declining chances for the union to resist capitalist encroachment, can you escape the conclusion that, the two causes co-operating, dual or competing unions will increase in number and that the "jurisdiction" fight will grow in bitterness?

B. J. (reflects with puckered brow)— I can not escape the conclusion. It—it is correct!

U. S.—Of course, it is! We see the fact all around us. "Jurisdiction" fights galore among the old unions, and competing unions springing up everywhere!

B. J.—That's so!

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, keep the strings of your thinking cap fast. The crucial point is coming that will put the strings to the utmost test.

B. J.—I'm ready.

U. S.—Your "political movement" is to be made of workingmen, you say?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Do you stick to that?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—And increasing numbers of these workingmen will be either in union that are fighting each other on the "jurisdiction" issue, or in competing unions—all of them hurling at each other the epithet of "scabs"?

Thick drops of perspiration gather on B. J.'s forehead.

U. S.—Will they not? Will not increasing numbers of workingmen be in one another's hair from opposing union camps?

B. J.—They will.

U. S.—Now answer up! And straight forward! Do you imagine that working men in one another's hair, acting like wild Indians on the economic field, will behave like cooing doves inside of your workingmen's political organization?

B. J.'s forehead is bathed in perspiration.

U. S.—Do you, in other words, imagine that, with pandemonium reigning on the economic field, outside of your political organization, you can have within the organization, that same element comporting themselves as if in church?

B. J. fidgets from one leg to the other, mopping his forehead.

U. S.—Do you, in short, imagine that a workingmen's political organization can escape what you call "the annoyances of union wrangles" if those annoyances affect their economic organization!

B. J. looks as if he were on the point of exploding.

U. S.—No answer?

B. J. (making a supreme effort)—No! It is nonsense!—The thing is unimaginable. No peace can reign within a workingmen's political organization if war reigns without in their economic relations with one another.

U. S.—Now, what becomes of your plan "to let the Union Question go to hell," "not to bother with the unions," and "to save yourself the annoyance of all those union wrangles"?

B. J.—Gone up the flue! Smashed by Jericho! Knocked into a cocked hat, by thunder!

U. S.—I should gently stutter!

The People
New York N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

REIMER AT NEW HAVEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Two interesting meetings were held here on the evenings of July 8th and 9th in the public Park Green of this city. Comrade Arthur E. Reimer of Massachusetts, now State speaker for the Socialist Labor Party was the "visitor" this season. After Reimer's calm and convincing talks to the large crowds of fellow workers, there were over 40 books sold and 10 subscriptions for the Party press secured. The speaker brought out the "difference between the political issues and the industrial form of organization and the present scab breeding craft form of organization so plainly that the audience applauded.

S. Stodel.

New Haven, Conn., July 21.

WESTERN WORKERS GETTING WISE TO BUMMERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the able assistance of Comrade Esklund we succeeded in landing one sub. for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter-Zeitung, two for Arbetaren, and 19 for the Weekly People.

Two splendid street meetings were held during the past week at the corner of 12th street and Pacific avenue, with a sale of literature amounting to 50 Weekly and Daily Peoples and 55 pamphlets.

After our street meeting Saturday night I was informed, in the presence of one of the dupes of the St. John-Trautmann outfit, that the "I'm-a-Bummery" is issuing cards to hoboes gratis, and that these gentry are using the cards to beg for pennies and free rides over the roads on freight trains. No effort was made to refute this statement on the part of the above "Bum." On the contrary, he seemed to think that it was just the thing.

Some of the many wage workers that I have come in contact with here in Tacoma and who are inclined towards industrial unionism have expressed their disgust with the propaganda carried on by the "I'm-a-Bummery" in the name of Industrial Unionism, and will have none of that crew, and it is well they won't. Most of these wage earners are now readers of the Weekly People, and ere long I hope to hear of them lining up with our Tacoma comrades for a true economic organization of the working class.

Will go back again to Seattle to-day and hope for continued success.

Chas. Pierson.

Tacoma, Wash., July 20.

WE CAN'T; WHO CAN?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—From a fairly conservative acqaintance I recently got the rather strange information that Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker, trust magnate, etc., is not now in prison, but is, instead, enjoying himself in Europe. According to the story told to me, Morse's wife had sent $25,000 to her husband, who was liberated and whose place in prison is being taken by a paid substitute. Can you give any information in the matter? I shall watch your correspondence column with interest. I hope that you can shed some light on the matter.

Felix Hughes.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17.

CAPITALIST SHEET ADMITS UNION SCABBING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Toronto "World" gives prominence to the strike and lockout on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont systems. It contains on the front page the, for a capitalist paper, very correct information that the strike breaking is being done by other UNION RAILROAD MEN. This should be productive of some questioning on the part of the strikers, as to "Why is this so?"

The New York People will no doubt continue to answer this question, and it is gratifying to know that the light is beginning to break through the hitherto pure and simple mind, in many directions.

Such a frank admission as the above from the enemy's camp is, however, somewhat refreshing.

Wm. T. Leach.

Montreal, Canada, July 22.

SITUATION IN MYSTIC, IA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I found the miners, when I came back, in a great uproar because of the bad features of their contract. Poor dupes! As though we could expect the employers to be good to us and give us the best of the bargain, when they control the U. M. W. of A.

I have been pointing out the fallacy of their so-called brotherhood and identity of interest policy, and showed the weakness when the employers were asked to endorse the union, and explained the efficacy of industrial or class organization based on the class struggle. I showed it was not good or bad leadership but the form of organization that was at fault. The control of the miners' union is becoming so rank that the most blind can see. The field will be ready for harvest by 1912. The union is on its last legs now. Dissension is rampant. One can hear on all sides, "We are only paying for the right to scab."

Four delegates were sent from this camp to Des Moines to help in the farce of getting a contract. Two of these were at least ex-S. P. men. Both went contrary to the instructions of L. U. No. 634 and voted with the operators to ratify the "screen" clause in defiance of the membership. Such work has been the means, however, of putting out of office all the S. P. men in the U. M. W. of A. in Mystic, Ia., and putting Socialism at a discount, to those who don't understand, and, in the language of A. M. Simons, making it a hissing and a byword. But the honesty and logic of S. L. P.-ism will gain adherents as the iron hand of capitalism demonstrates the correctness of our position.

We will now get Section Mystic on the firing line again. Some of the comrades are coming back, and we will be able to get new recruits to help out in pushing the propaganda. Like Columbus, we will never let up till we get a hearing and indorsement, and also a supply of ships to prove that land lies a few days sail ahead. Let every comrade's motto be: "Sail on, sail on!"

G. H. Fryhoff.

Mystic, Ia., July 23.

OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There are some things that I am personally of the opinion should at times be taken notice of in our official organ so that members nationally and internationally may be posted as to the writers of certain articles which from time to time appear in our paper, or in other papers, and on which our editors may be called to comment. Such an occasion arises for instance, in this week's issue of The People in the editorial, "Marx Once More Knocked Out." The writer of the article in "The Voice" of Winnipeg, Man., Mr. Henry B. Ashplant of this city, was at one time a trusted member of Section London of the S. L. P. of Canada; in fact was trusted to such an extent that he, together with the writer of this letter, was appointed delegate to the national convention held in the city of Hamilton some years ago. And such is the irony of fate that at that convention we placed before the membership of the Party such laws to govern and protect us as a Party, which were endorsed by said membership, that Mr. H. B. A. was afterwards expelled by Section London according to those same laws, for attempting to become DICTATOR. Your editorial entitled "Voluntary and Involuntary Socialism," especially the closing paragraph, fits our friend Mr. Henry B. Ashplant to perfection.

F. Haselgrove.

London, Canada, July 15.

IMPERVIOUS TO REASON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The so-called Socialist party of Canada, like the so-called Socialist party of the states, despises, in Gompers' fashion, the I. W. W. In nearly every issue of an S. P. paper there, appears an article denouncing the I. W. W. They are very bitterly opposed to industrial unionism; they call it a "dream."

A few weeks ago, at the risk of demonstrating to myself once more that it is futile to expect intelligence from freaks, or honesty from crooks, I wrote to the paper a reply to an attack on the I. W. W., by one of their "horganizers."

My reply was printed in such a mutilated shape that I hardly recognized that it was supposed to be my article. Suppose, for the sake of not taxing too heavily the thinking power of these freaks and their freak editor, suppose industrial unionism was what they claim (without proving it to be) a "dream," would that give them a license to act as a bulwark for the A. F. of Hell? Would that excuse these greasy and ignorant crooks for remaining silent, in the name of Socialism, while the working class is being strangled by the scurvy fangs of the labor fakirs?

Ejayh.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.

SALT LAKE S. P. "SOCIALISM."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Being one of the unemployed in this servile slave camp, and with nothing better to do, I took in the Socialist party picnic on the 10th inst.

My object in going was to hear the leading lights in the Local speak. To do so I had to wait until evening. The meeting was called to order at 8.15, and one Burt introduced. After using up 40 minutes' time in telling his audience to pay 25 cents per month to the S. P. and vote out of power the present city political regime, the "big noise" was introduced—Murray E. King.

King, by the way, is interested in considerable mining schemes and is also one of the directors in a co-operative store. After a few preliminary remarks, he cut loose, advising the workers to get into business via his stock selling schemes, and "put the capitalists out of business." He further declared that the trusts and cold storage were responsible for the high prices, which could be reduced 50 per cent., however, by purchasing at his co-operative store and buying his stock at $10 per share. That's S. P. Socialism.

W. J. Kerns.

St. Lake City, Utah, July 10.

REVEREND CHALLENGED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Following is a copy of a letter the undersigned sent to a reverend and spellbinder of capitalism. He forgot to answer.

Du Quoin, Ill., June 16, 1910.

Mr. Henry Bowles.

Dear Sir:—I have been informed that you would debate against Socialism.

If so, let me know at once. I will meet you. I am a member of the Socialist Labor Party for the last ten years, and am a representative of same. No excuses go. Will you meet me? Yes or no?

John M. Francis.

Du Quoin, Ill., July 19.

HAMILTON, CANADA, ANSWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At our regular meeting held June 22, 1910, I was instructed to forward to you the below reply to Hamilton's Karl Marx Club for publication instead of the one we sent you a while ago, which was refused publication:

There appeared in your issue of the Daily People for May 5, 1910, an article entitled, "Questions Asked by Hamilton's Karl Marx Club." As the Marx Club has seen fit to place the responsibility on Local 554, I. W. W., for opening up this matter in connection with the Karl Marx Club in the columns of The People, we deny the charge for the following reasons:

'The columns of the Daily People for February 8, 1910, were used by a "Manifesto Committee" calling a conference of "members, ex-members and sympathizers of the Socialist party, the Socialist Labor Party, the I.W.W., the Jewish Progressive Society, and all other Socialists of Hamilton, for the purpose of organizing a federative body to function as a Central Committee." Therein fellow-worker Gordon used the initials, I. W. W., before his name without authority from the I. W. W. This act of fellow-worker Gordon made it necessary for Local 554 to advise the readers of the Daily and Weekly People that we had nothing whatever to do with the conference.

The resolution adopted by Local 554, and to which the Marx Club takes exception, was entered in the minutes of a regular meeting held February 9, 1910, which was before the Marx Club was organized. We quote the first and last paragraphs of the resolution to which the Marx Club takes exception:

"Whereas, At our last regular meeting held January 26, 1910, a motion was introduced by fellow-worker Gordon, that Local 554, I. W. W., send a delegate to a conference of local 'Socialists' for the purpose of launching a new organization presumably for the purpose of Socialist propaganda, etc., etc.

"Resolved, That for the Local to identify itself officially or otherwise with organizations composed principally of men with radical bourgeois notions and Anarchist tendencies labeled up with Socialism would only be a detriment to the Industrial Union Movement both at the present time and in the future." We believe that the political and industrial organization of the working class as exemplified by the S. L. P. and I. W. W. is all that is necessary, and that it is detrimental to the working class to be split up into divers parties and clubs more or less revolutionary and it also makes a good stamping ground for intellectuals, bum politicians and notoriety hunters.

The two following questions also appear in said issue, May 5, 1910:

"First, What are the facts which warrant the statement that the majority of the Marx Club members are NOT Socialists, but on the contrary, merely men with radical bourgeois ideas?"

"Second, Who are the comrades in which they think they observe anarchistic tendencies?"

We have not done anything since adopting the resolution in reference to the conference which was adopted before the Marx Club was organized, and we cannot conceive of an organization having a majority or minority before it is organized and therefore the club has apparently been led to believe it had a majority before it was organized.

H. B. Simpson,
Recording Secretary.

Hamilton, Canada, June 23.

THE S. P. ITCH FOR OFFICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On the night of the 16th of July, James Stitt Wilson, Socialist party candidate for Governor of California, arrived in the "red special" automobile, and spoke in the Maccabee Auditorium on the subject, "The Laboring People of California." The gist of Wilson's address may be summed up as follows: Elect me Governor of California, and I shall guarantee everybody life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The speaker ignored the fact that Socialism, like the birth of a child,—which can not be born partially, but must be born wholly, head, body, limbs, and all,—can not come in pieces or patches. And neither can Stitt Wilson emancipate the working class of California, as Socialism is a greater matter than a State question. And if the Stitt Wilsons should even try these things in their State areas, the only result would be Paris Commune disasters. The capitalists would see that Federal troops were brought in to "quell the riotous mob."

Wilson took occasion to touch on the Milwaukee S. D. P. success, and then he waxed wild by saying to his audience, "Get the Milwaukee idea into your heads and you will land me in the Governor's chair." Oh, such an itch for office!

The meeting wound up with no chance granted to the audience to ask questions. But Wilson made a passionate appeal for a gold and silver collection, demanding a triple hurrah from the audience, and then he sent them home none the wiser than they were before.

David Biell.

Pasadena, Calif., July 19.

THE O. R. T. "SHOOTING THE CHUTES."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kansas City is as startling in its contrasts as the larger cities of the East. In the Eastern and Northern parts of the city are the magnificent homes, well kept lawns, and the oiled boulevards of that class that gives labor work. Everything there is clean, cool and sanitary. In the West bottoms along the overflowed Missouri River, midst tall, dirty, reeking rookeries, on unpaved streets, infested with flies and filth, and filled with the stench of packing houses and decaying refuse, vegetate the class that makes the oiled boulevards possible and provides pleasure for its patrons. Among the submerged who are on the toboggan for a rice and rat diet are the railroad telegraphers (commercial men too), whose so-called wage advances have not kept pace with the advanced cost of living. They are growing restless, but so dense is their ignorance of economics that they haven't the slightest conception of how the shoe pinches them. This is due to the policy of the O. R. T. whose fakirs have the last word in the management of this so-called labor organization, and who refuse to permit any constructive discussion in the columns of the Telegrapher, over which their censorship is as complete and arbitrary as that of the Czar of Russia.

There is a strike of operators on the Ship Island and Gulf Railway, out of New Orleans, a road employing 40 or 50 operators, paying the princely wages of $45 per month. Students and dispatchers are taking the strikers' places, and an employment agency here is offering $75 per month and expenses to induce operators to go down and break the strike. A representative of the O. R. T. is on duty to try and head off any recruits. The spirit of discontent seems to be spreading among the operators, but it will undoubtedly be sidetracked by the efficient lieutenants of the capitalist class,—the labor skates in control of the railroad orders. It is more than likely that the operators on the Grand Trunk Railway will go on strike after the company has licked the trainmen.

Wage conferences are now on between the men and companies on the Frisco and Illinois Central, and 90 per cent. of the Great Western operators have voted to stand pat for a ten per cent. increase the company having offered 5 per cent. on this road, where $52.50 is the average salary. The men in all instances are paying out large amounts for maintaining grievance committees around the railway general offices for weeks and months at a time, and when matters are turned over to Perham, et al., for final adjustment they are lucky to get a two per cent. increase, or anything at all. Perham and his spellbinders are speaking before the Order at central points all over the East, West and South, and all indications point toward more grievance committees, more committee work, more assessments for the "Noble O. R. T." dupes, a great pretense of doing something, accomplishing nothing, and a bone for the telegraphers when everything is over. What a shame that so much time and money should be wasted on such useless struggles when one-half of it applied to the organization of S. L. P. propaganda should solve the labor question for the telegraphers and trainmen. Will they ever wake up?

A. S. D.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19.

MORE ABOUT ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Following the article in the Daily People of Thursday, July 21, by "J. C. B." regarding the scabbery of the A. F. of L., the below facts may prove to be interesting and profitable reading.

A few years ago, the silk dyers being on strike, the unorganized weavers of the Doherty & Wadsworth Silk Co. went out in sympathy. The union loomfixers, twisters and warpers stayed in; the firm did not hire scabs, so the loomfixers wove off the pieces for which the firm was in a hurry, and when the weavers returned, poked fun at them.

The weavers of the Standard Silk Co. of Railroad avenue struck this week against a scabby loomfixer. They placed a notice in the papers reading: "The weavers of" etc., etc., "and they beg that their places be not taken." One of their pickets was fined ten dollars. Well, the Weavers' Union sent "union" weavers to take their places, and "union" twisters also scabbed. The strikers' committee went to Union headquarters and threatened, in case the "union" men were not called off, to go and break the Doherty & Wadsworth strike. The union called its men off, and the strike was won.

The weavers of the Henry Doherty Co. were organized in the United Textile Workers about eighteen months ago (when, as in the Doherty & Wadsworth case cited by "J. C. B.," it was necessary to the loomfixers' good). At that time an agreement was signed between the union and Mr. Doherty in which, among other things, the union agreed to organize no further in the shop. This left the machine twisters, pickers, winders and quill winders out of the union. The Loomfixers' and Twisters' Association had refused before to admit the machine twisters who by using machines can cut down the twisting time by one-third. Another clause was that, in case any new kind of goods was introduced in the shop, that the wage scale did not cover, the price should be settled between the contracting parties. Well the new fabric has come, and here is where the Union scabbed. In unorganized shops the weavers secured eighteen cents a yard: Mr. Doherty paid eight. Weavers kicked; Doherty raised to ten cents. Weavers kicked again: Doherty said "No more." Weavers deliberated; open shops said that if Doherty didn't pay more they would cut. Union weavers deliberated; unorganized weavers were cut to sixteen with promises of further cuts if Doherty didn't raise the price. Union meeting called for Friday, July 22, President Golden to address the meeting.

Weavers met; decided to demand fifteen cents a yard. Two members objected that they were asking less than the open shops were paying and that it would pull them down to fifteen also. President Golden said that the unorganized workers were nothing to them, that they wouldn't join the Union so they'd have to take it.

Some members said that they couldn't ask sixteen now anyway because they had asked fifteen before and Doherty might think they didn't know what they wanted. Which would be a great calamity for the union. If the union and the bosses can't settle it between them, the trouble shall be submitted to arbitration. The weavers certainly know what they want when they allow it be decided by outsiders. Consistency is a jewel.

At this meeting there also was serious talk of the weavers in shops where the machinery was up-to-date taking less than the weavers on old-fashioned machinery. But what's the use? One could fill pages without end with the false economics and fakirism in the A. F. of L. and even then "Not Half Has Ever Been Told."

But let us remember that if this "Bulwark of capitalist society" is ever to be overthrown

Now's the day and now's the hour
See the front of battle lower,
See approach proud Mammon's power,
Chains and slavery.

Un Garde.

Paterson, N. J., July 22.

S. P. TIES ITSELF IN BOW-KNOT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We have made this the banner week for Section Seattle. Through the able assistance of O'Hanrahan, we succeeded in securing one sub. each for the Arbetaren, Arbeiter and Volksfreund & Arbeiter Zeitung, six for the Daily, and twelve for the Weekly People.

Six street meetings were held with large and interested crowds, and with Keith and Miller, our Daily People hustlers, on the job at each meeting, we disposed of 115 pamphlets and 700 Daily Peoples; all we had, with 200 more paid for for free distribution. One new member has been added to the Section, with good prospects of landing several more later on.

The army of wage slaves who came in from the different logging camps to celebrate their "Independence" can now be seen crowding in front of the different employment offices along Washington street, eagerly scanning the bulletin boards in search of a new master. McDevitt, an S. P. "Intellectual" from California—whose meeting in the Alhambra Theatre some two weeks ago turned out a frost, barely 40 people attending despite the fact that the meeting was advertised widely in the local papers and on bill boards—lowered his "dignity" by speaking from a soap box last night on Washington street. He gave the usual S P. harangue for votes, and at the wind-up stated that his party stood for the "collective ownership of land and the industries." Questions came so fast when called for, and were of such a nature, that McDevitt decided to make his getaway, which he did before the crowd caught on to him and his S. P. Kennedy, a coffee-and-doughnut S. P. spouter who had charge of the meeting, made a bad job of it, as he discovered after the mischief had been done, in allowing anyone who wished to take the box and refute the statements of McDevitt. Herman of the Titus faction which pulled out of the S. P. sometime ago got up, and after stating he had been a member of the S. P. proceeded to show that the S. P. stood committed to private ownership in land, that this proposition was left to a referendum vote, and that the membership of the S. P. voted in favor of it by a large majority; and finally, that McDevitt stated a falsehood when he said that his S. P. stood for collective ownership of land. By this time Kennedy was as anxious to make his getaway as his comrade from California had been. Herman wanted to proceed, but poor Kennedy couldn't stand any more refutation, so after making the flimsy excuse that the hour was growing late he succeeded in picking up his soap box and quietly slunk away.

The entertainment held in Columbia Hall Sunday night for the benefit of the S. L. P. Band was an all around success. Percy Leaf delivered an appropriate address on Patriotism, which was well received, as were several selections by the Band.

The case against me, "disorderly conduct" was dismissed. The Party members of Seattle are anxiously waiting for the special issue of the Daily People. Several more good orders have been secured from logging camps for this issue, and it now looks as though half of the two thousand that the Section ordered will be sold by the time they reach Seattle. I leave to-morrow for Tacoma.

Chas. Pierson.

Seattle, Wash., July 5.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. H. S., OAK BLUFFS, MASS.—Your understanding of the article is correct—provided you realize that the appropriation of surplus value begins, not with the wholesale dealer, but with the manufacturer.

H. D. B., NEW YORK—The working class does not pay the taxes. The taxes are paid out of that portion of Labor's produce that Labor never gets and is plundered from him in the shop. Tax issues are bourgeois issues. It is the bourgeois who pays the tax out of the wealth he pilfers from Labor. Labor's share in its product, its wage depends upon its supply in the Labor Market. Neither high nor low taxes; nor taxes single or complex, affect the supply.—Next question next week.

A. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—When The People makes a charge against the Socialist party, it gives detailed facts. If the information was mistaken the truth is then easily ascertainable, and the correction follows. In 99 out of 100 instances the charge is true and sticks, as recently in the matter of the St. Louis S. P. log-rolling with capitalist politicians and the more recent scabbery of the S. P. organs, the Philadelphia "Tageblatt" and "New Yorker Volkszeitung" at the time of the Phila. general strike. Otherwise with the charges advanced by the S. P. against the Socialist Labor Party. They are made loosely, generally calumniously. The mere fact of the S. P. claiming that the Pennsylvania S. L. P. nominated a scab is presumptive evidence that the charge is false If, indeed, a scab is anywhere nominated by the S. L. P. it can only have been done inadvertently, and will be rectified without S. P. aid. The S. P. holds no club over the S. L. P.; the S. L. P. does over the S. P.

J. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is no hard and fast rule, nor can there be, as to the jurisdiction of the Int'l Socialist Congress or the force of its decisions. The Congress virtually recommends only, except in matters of cardinal principle; but it expects its recommendations to be observed.—Next question next week.

A. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—This office cannot advise you to join the Sick and Death Benefit Fund—at least not in this vicinity. In this vicinity the Fund is looked upon by the "Volkszeitung" as intended for its private business. So strongly is the "Volkszeitung" of that fancy that bitterly does it begrudge even "The Call" any bonus it gets from that quarter around here, and it condemns such appropriations as misappropriation of funds. You will have to make your own decision, agreeable to the particular spot where your particular shoe pinches your particular foot.

D. D. W., JAMAICA, N. Y.—There is no such thing as "a system of Single Tax economics." What there is is a system of Single Tax rhetoric. Whence the attractiveness of the Single Tax to indolent minds. They think rhetoric, a thing so easy to acquire the swing of, can be turned into a substitute for scientific attainments.

E. G. H., PHILA., PA.—Whenever the "Western Clarion" presented a good target, The People shot a bull's-eye at it. To bother about Mr. Moses Baritz is a waste of time. The gentleman stands for nothing, means nothing as shown in The People over a year ago.

S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF.—No doubt. Those who sell take advantage of increased cost to raise their own prices. The matter was recently elucidated in The People. The capitalist does not object over much to rising prices. Rising prices furnish him with a pretext to do some private and additional raising himself.

F. F., HARTFORD, CONN.—The matter has not been mentioned in The People because its authenticity is not certain.

M. L. S., NEW YORK—While grateful for the evidence of interest in the Daily People—the experience of this office is that he who claims he would read the paper if it only had a sporting sheet simply resorts to subterfuge.

"THE REBEL," NEW YORK—John Hall, of Brooklyn, railroad worker, was last year's S. L. P. candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Greater New York ticket.

G. H., MANCHESTER, N. H.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; A. G. A., NEW YORK; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; J. M., CLEVELAND, O.; A. K., WOODHAVEN; J. W. S., TUCSON, ARIZ.; X., MORRIS CITY, ILL.; D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.; R. S., PORTLAND, ORE.—Matter received.

AGE OF REASON.
By Thomas Paine.
The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.
Cloth, Price 50 Cents.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at the Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on Friday, July 15, with John Donohue in the chair, the others present being Johnson, Kuhn, Hiltner, Scheuerer and Moonelis. Walters absent.

Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

Under the head of correspondence the Secretary reported he had written the organizer at Jamestown, that he had communicated with Hauk and Reinstein at Buffalo in regard to covering western New York. He further reported having engaged Abelson to cover eleven counties up-state; sent out state campaign lists to all Sections; called a general membership meeting for New York city and vicinity for Sunday, July 10, which was fairly well attended, and where a committee of nine members, to be known as the Thousand Dollar State Campaign Fund Committee, was formed, to aid the State Committee financially, in gathering of signatures, and route speakers and organizers.

Secretary's report received and actions endorsed.

Received application for membership from Frank Kenyon, Camillus, N. Y., for membership-at-large; admitted. Received request for dues stamps from Section Chautauqua County, and from Charles Rhode, Patchogue, which were sent.

Bill of Correspondence Bureau for postage, May and June, $1.38, ordered paid. Bill of E. Moonelis, expenses covering Richmond County, as notary, $1.55, ordered paid.

Meeting adjourned at 8:15 p. m.

Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF COLORADO S. E. C.

Ohman in chair. Present: Ohman, Demns, Hurwitz and Anderson. Absent and excused: Wernet and Hawkins. Eisenberg appointed secretary pro. tem.

Communications: From J. D. De Shazer declining nomination for governor. From Ginther, Colorado Springs, ordering due stamps and reporting sale of literature. From J. U. Billings reporting on coupons and remitting International Congress dues. From Devore declining nominations for Judge of Supreme Court.

After canvassing vote, the following nominees were declared nominated:

Governor, Geo. Anderson, Denver.

Lieut. Gov., J. U. Billings, Grand Junction.

Sec'y of State, L. Ginther, Colorado Springs.

State Treasurer, A. Ohman, Elbert County.

State Auditor, M. Hurwitz, Denver.

L. Wernet and M. Eisenberg were elected as a committee to fill vacancies.

Sec'y Treas. reported that vote sent out for new S. E. C., also State Sec'y vote to close August 2.

After discussing the local situation it was decided to hold open air meetings form now until after election. The S. E. C. urges all members to greater activity.

Adjourned to August 2.

Max Eisenberg, Sec'y pro. tem.

OHIO STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

Meeting of July 25 with Goerke in the chair. Absent without excuse, Fred Brown.

Secretary reported on work of National Organizer Rudolph Katz, and read three charter applications, secured by Katz for Sections in Youngstown, Canton and Akron with a total membership of 38. Applications were indorsed and secretary was instructed to forward same to N. E. C. sub-Committee for approval. Secretary also reported on arrangements made for balance of Katz's tour in Ohio.

It was decided to nominate candidates for at least the three offices at the head of the ticket. The Committee made the following nominations: For Governor, Oscar Freer, Columbus; for Lieutenant-Governor, John J. Juergens, Canton; for Secretary of State, Wm. Fox, Cincinnati. The secretary was instructed to notify the comrades nominated, also to procure the necessary petition lists. Receipts $7.66, Expenditures $55.

Richard Koeppel, Sec.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session on July 29th with Schade in the chair. Members present: L. Jerene (State Secretary), F. Buxton, F. Neff, C. Rudolph, E. Schade, J. Baeder.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Decided that the State Secretary be instructed to correspond with the National Secretary getting an organizer in Virginia in connection with other nearby states.

F. Buxton.
Rec. Secretary.

CANTON, OHIO, ATTENTION!

As has been reported in these columns, National Organizer Katz on his agitation tour through this State succeeded in reorganizing Section Canton, S. L. P., with 16 members, mostly new recruits. It is now up to the old guard, to again join the ranks and aid the new members with their knowledge and experience, and it is expected, that every one of them will attend a meeting to be held SUNDAY, August 7th, 2.30 p. m., at Comrade Matejcek's residence, 1400 Garfield avenue corner Locust street, for the purpose of organizing the work of propaganda.

Comrades, the S. P. has had a free field long enough and is now carrying on a strenuous campaign, and it is high time, that the sentiment in favor of Socialism be clarified and guided into the right channel. This can only be done by propagating the principles and tactics advocated by the S. L. P., which by past and present events are proven to be correct.

Right after the launching of the I. W. W. in 1905, the S. L. P. men of Canton put all their energies to the task of building up the I. W. W., but became lax, aye, very lax in their work for the Party. A local union, 259, was organized and after a series of lectures the Local had a membership of about 30, with fair prospects of being able to organize at least one industrial union. But alas! Jealousy between several would-be organizers soon brought about dissensions, and the membership, becoming disgusted, dwindled away. When the veiled dynamiters and overall brigade obtained possession of the 1908 convention by their Anarchistic methods, there wasn't much left of Local 259. The remaining members then decided to disband as a Local and reorganize as the Workingmen's Educational Club, whose aim and object was declared to be the propagation of the principles of scientific Socialism. This club has been holding regular meetings, and no doubt did considerable good in educating its own members, but it failed to attract the very ones whom it intended to reach and educate, viz., the wage workers. It has now simmered down to a mutual admiration society, where the leading lights throw bouquets at one another for the "masterly addresses" they deliver. Therefore it is left to the S. L. P. to carry the message of Revolutionary Socialism to the workers, as the S. P. is the same here as anywhere else, a resurrected People's party sailing under the flag of Socialism.

The writer meets almost daily with men, who shake hands with him saying that they now realize that the S. L. P. takes the correct position, which shows that the seed sown in the past has not been destroyed, and while its growth may have been somewhat slow, it is now beginning to bear fruit.

Recently the writer had the good fortune of meeting with five comrades of a newly organized Section of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of Alliance, Ohio. Their mission in coming to Canton was to hunt up some countrymen of theirs and try and make arrangements to form a Section here. While they met with no success at present they were very glad to hear of the existence of an S. L. P. Section in Canton. They promised to return in the near future and expect, with the aid of Section Canton, to meet with better success.

Comrades, It is your DUTY to your class, your families and yourselves to attend the meeting on August 7th, and bring as many friends as possible.

Organizer.

REIMER IN RHODE ISLAND.

August 3—Providence, Randall Square, 7:30 p. m. O'Neil, chairman.

August 4—Providence, In front of Brown & Sharp's shops at noon. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, Olneyville Square, Peter McDermott, chairman.

August 5—Providence, Hoyle Square, 7:30 p. m. J. W. Leach, chairman.

August 6 — Newport, Washington Square, 7:30 p. m. Chairmen O'Neil and Sterry.

Readers of the Daily and Weekly People are urged to attend these meetings. Bring your friends and fellow workers.

KATZ'S TOUR IN OHIO.

Cincinnati—August 3 to 12.

ACTION REQUIRED NOW IN NEW YORK STATE.

The S. L. P. in New York State is going to be on the ballot this year, just as in years past: But, members and friends of the S. L. P., it takes money to get on the ballot, it takes money to cover the sixty counties of the State with notaries who must be supported and whose expenses must be paid.

The work of gathering the signatures has been started, and it must not be allowed to halt for want of funds. Money for this work is urgently needed and needed right now. The election law requires a minimum of 50 signatures from each county. Should we fail in ONE county it would mean no New York State ticket for the S. L. P.

Not only is money needed for the petition work, money is required for agitation also. We MUST send out speakers, we MUST distribute literature, in a word we MUST make the movement known.

The New York State Executive Committee, which is charged with the duty of seeing that the State ticket is on the ballot, and that a vigorous campaign is put up for it, calls upon all the friends of the Party in New York State to at once contribute to the "One Thousand Dollar Campaign Fund" recently launched in New York City at a meeting called by the S. E. C. The matter was so pressing that the State Committee was forced to call a General Party meeting in New York City on Sunday, July 10th. This meeting took prompt action, and organized the One Thousand Dollar State Campaign Fund Committee, for the purpose of raising at least one thousand dollars to carry on the work of the S. L. P. in New York State.

Fail not to give this your immediate attention. Let not the work of the Party in the State be hampered for the want of a few dollars. Get in line with those who have already been heard from, with a contribution to the "One Thousand Dollar State Campaign Fund."

To date the total of $53.25 has been received. All contributions received from now on will be acknowledged in the Weekly People.

Contributions are to be sent to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

PATERSON OPEN-AIR MEETING.

An open air meeting of the S. L. P. will be held in Paterson, SATURDAY, August 6, at the corner of Main and Smith streets. Speaker, Edmund Seidel of New York.

PHILA. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Open air meetings in Philadelphia will be held as follows:

WEDNESDAY, August 3, 8 p. m., Broad street and Montgomery avenue.

FRIDAY, August 5, North Plaza, City Hall.

SATURDAY, August 6, Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue.

SUNDAY, August 7, N. Plaza, City Hall.

Meetings will be held on the above corners on the nights named for the balance of the season.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 800 Parrish street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PICNIC OF CLEVELAND COMRADES.

The Socialistische Liedertafel, Singing Branch of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a picnic on SUNDAY, August 7th, at Kummer's Garden, Denison Ave. and West 73rd street. Admission free. All cars transfer to Denison avenue., but be sure to take a Denison avenue car with the sign "West" as only such cars pass Kummer's Garden. There will be good music, games and races for young and old and all around good entertainment. We invite all comrades, sympathizers and friends, and especially the readers of this paper to be present and enjoy a good time among men and women of like sentiment.

The Committee.

CONNECTICUT S. L. P. PICNIC.

For the benefit of the Campaign Fund there has been arranged a joint picnic of Sections Middletown and Hartford, S. L. P., at Crystal Lake Park, Middletown, on Sunday, August 21, 1910.

Directions: From Hartford take Middletown car which leaves City Hall, Central Row side, in the morning at 7.07, and hourly thereafter till 11.07; then half hourly. Stay in car till end of line, Post Office. Take here South Main street car, stay in same till end of line, which is Crystal Lake Park.

All our sympathizers and readers of the Party press are cordially invited.

The Committee.

BENEFIT OUTING.

Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a benefit outing to assist the family of our late Comrade, Francis Webber, at Wall avenue, Reis's Farm, Pitcairn, on SUNDAY, August 14. Tickets 50 cents.

THE TIMES ARE RIPE

For the Spread of Sound Information Upon the Movement of the Day.

It is a healthy sign of the times to find that there are more and more men who are really interested in more serious things than the inane twaddle and sensation dished up by the capitalist press.

Men and women who would take an intelligent interest in current affairs are beginning to realize that the capitalist press is the last place where one may get information. What they get there is generally misrepresentation or distortion of facts. And readers are tumbling to it, too.

It should, therefore, prove more easy now than ever before, for S. L. P. men to get subscriptions to the Party press. There are thousands of people who unable to satisfy their desire to keep abreast of the times by reading the capitalist papers, would welcome the Daily and Weekly People.

Don't you often have the experience of friends, and even strangers, opening up conversation along lines that make it easy for you to present the claims of the Movement?

Of course you do; but do you make the best of the opportunity, by presenting to them the merits of the Party press as the source of reliable information upon matters industrial and political?

If you do not do that then you muff the opportunity.

Push the Propaganda!

The Roll of Honor, names of those sending two or more subs during the week, is:

R. Vogler, San Francisco, Cal. ..	2
A. E. Reimer, on tour, Conn.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	3
G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill.	3
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	2
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	7
T. Scopes, Paducah, Ky.	2
W. Kern, New Orleans, La.	2
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	3
A. L. Wallin, Somerville, Mass. ..	4
H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.	2
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	3
J. Juergens, Canton, O.	5
O. Freer, Columbus, O.	6
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	4
R. Katz, on tour, Ohio	5
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	6
Geo. Wagner, Allentown, Pa.	4
R. McLure, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah	2
W. J. Kerns, Salt Lake City, Utah	2
C. Pierson, Tacoma, Wash.	19
L. M. Gordon, Hamilton, Can.	5
Edinburgh Socialist	2

DAILY PEOPLE 10TH ANNIV. FUND

"E," Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Previously acknowledged	490.25
Total	$495.25

OPERATING FUND.

F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	5.00
F. C. Burgholz, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Branch 68, W. S. & D. B. Fund, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
H. D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va.	2.00
Section St. Louis, Mo., S.L.P.	26.15
"Come Again," Cristobal, C. Z., Panama	6.50
"Friend," New York	5.00
J. A. Rowley, Sunnyvale, Cal.	3.60
Total	61.25
Previously acknowledged ...	6,559.08
Grand total	$6,612.33

CALL FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

ISSUED BY THE I. W. W. EXECUTIVE BOARD—ADDRESS H. RICHTER, SECRETARY-TREASURER, HAMTRAMCK, MICH.

Five years have passed since the universal industrial working class organization acquired definite shape through the launching of the Industrial Workers of the World. Five years of relentless struggle and continuous combat with the forces of capitalism, in brutal open attack and cunning underhanded manoeuvre, have attested the soundness of its principles, confirmed the correctness of its form, and the experience gained urges us on the course adopted by the first convention for the final overthrow of wage slavery.

The sound and unequivocal position, established in the world of labor, by the inauguration of industrial unionism, drew upon the young organization the ferocious hatred of all beneficiaries of capitalism; the raging conflict which ensued demanded many victims; it revealed the weaklings, showed up the freaks, and exposed the traitors among the enthusiastic throng which entered the new Army of Emancipation.

Ill-prepared for the serious class fight which industrial unionism must wage against oppression and superstition, many fell by the wayside confused for a time. The ranks were further depleted in the natural process of evolving the matured organization. Elements belonging to the past swept into the new movement; yet, unfit for assimilation, were thrown out. Whole bodies of workers proved incapable of making good their intention; they fell back into the mire of capitalist influence. Then came the 1908 the well-prepared attack upon the organization, dominated by the captain of the Overall Brigade. The bulk of the then officers of the I. W. W. threw overboard the principles of the class movement, and fooled a great number of well intentioned workers into following their traitorous course. Despite these harassing experiences, the flag of uncompromising, straight-forward industrial class union, the Industrial Workers of the World, waves proudly upon the economic battlefield, the emblem of hope and final success of the class-conscious proletariat.

Fellow Wage Workers:—All of you who are still outside of the I. W. W., join the line of battle! Capitalism in its mad rush for greater profits is crushing more and more our power of resistance; the pittance we receive in wages is getting smaller; the cost of our keep is mounting higher, forcing the most contented slave into rebellion against this hell of exploitation. To turn the discontent into the channels of intelligent, organized class action is the task for every militant in the class struggle. There is no short cut to the Industrial Republic. Without fight, there is no victory. Let us face conditions as they are, employ the weapons and resources at our command to organize every wage slave industrially, and use our rights politically as a class. So tremendous as are the forces against us, intelligently united the workers are stronger. We are moving forward with general evolution, our adversaries are fighting against the current of progress.

You men and women, you who temporarily succumbed to the wave of pessimism, cheer up! You who dropped out of the active ranks, take hold with renewed vigor. You fellow workers who followed the traitors to our principles, hoping to succeed in bringing back the forces on a rampage, what of you? Do you not know that there can be no compromise on principles?

Are you unable to distinguish the sound from the bogus? Are private agreements with the henchmen of capitalism a victory for free speech? Are stealing and slugging means of unity in the ranks of the worker?

A pitiable figure he is indeed who in two years of observation still accepts the resurrected practices of a serfs' rebellion of the middle ages for Industrial Unionism.

Rally round the banner of your industrial class organization, where the methods fit the loftiness of our aspiration; where the individual acts in conformity with the collective interest.

Why hesitate when your active co-operation will force concession from our exploiters in the daily struggle and speed the day for final emancipation from wage slavery.

The great work depends for success upon each of us doing the small daily requirements.

Join the I. W. W. through the Local of your industry, or form a Mixed Local. Join as a member-at-large, if as yet you can not get the co-operation of others. The work of organizing requires men and women, willing to contribute their share of energy, time and money. Start today. The time for declaration is past; the time for action is here. Show by your deeds that industrial unionism is more than a convenient phrase.

All of you who are in accord with the militant economic movement, but unable to join as members, send your contribution to the General Organization fund. Aid us in spreading the literature and in sending the organizer to workers in revolt, but still dominated by capitalist influence, to bring to them the benefit of industrial organization.

One Union for All Wage Workers.

An Injury to One, An Injury to All.

The Full Product to the Producer.

The General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Chas. E. Trainor, Local No. 4, Denver, Col.

Herman Richter, Local No. 159, Detroit, Mich.

Robert McLure, Local 218, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Knotek, Local 69, Hartford, Conn.

Harry B. Simpson, Local No. 554, Hamilton, Can.

Send all communications and contributions to H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich., Gen. Sec.-Treas., I. W. W.

RESOLUTION.

We, the Joint Committee of the S. L. P. of Philadelphia, deeply feel the loss, through death, of our young and devoted comrade, Thomas George, who fell in the battle of life, a victim to capitalist vandalism. Comrade George was, since his connection with the Party, a faithful and tried servant of the Socialist cause.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Party Press for publication.

Adopted at the meeting July 21, 1910.

Arthur Zavelsky, Secy.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned,

**Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.**

KATZ'S TOUR IN INDIANA.

National Organizer Rudolph Katz will finish his Ohio tour at Cincinnati, Aug. 12. From Ohio, Katz goes to Indiana, starting his work in that state at Evansville, Aug. 13. The following will be his schedule while in Indiana:

Evansville—August 13 to 16.
Terre Haute—August 17 to 20.
Indianapolis—August 21 to 24.
Anderson—August 25 to 27.
Muncie—August 28 to 30.
Marion—Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.
Logansport—September 3 to 5.
Fort Wayne—September 6 to 10.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
and
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-H. L. BERGER-
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
[illegible]

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Section Passaic County, N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Feist's Hall, Prospect and Ellison streets, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

As To Politics
A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both.

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RADNICKA BORBA

The new weekly South Slavonian organ of the S. L. P., is published at 4054 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscription Price $1 per Year

It behooves all comrades and sympathizers coming in contact with South Slavonian (Servians, Croatians, etc.), workingmen to call their attention to and solicit their subscription to the Radnicka Borba.

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